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ABSTRACT

This document reports the tabulations of a national study sponsored by the Office of Child Development of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to determine exactly how children are cared for, how often child care services are purchased, at what costs, for what reasons and with what accompanying problems or barriers. Of related interest are the preferences, opinions and attitudes of consumers. Tabulations are based on 4609 personal interviews conducted in 1975 from a national probability sample of households with children under 14 years of age. The data are organized under the following headings: (1) Design and Methodology, (2) Characteristics of the Sample Households, (3) Measures of Child Care Usage, (4) Reasons, Satisfaction, Preferences and Prior Usage, (5) Cost and Transportation, (6) Opinions and Attitudes. A sample questionnaire is included. (MS)

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NATIONAL CHILDCARE CONSUMER STUDY: 1975

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VOLUME I

BASIC TABULATIONS

prepared under contract #105-74-1107 for:

Office of Child Development
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PS 008950

NATIONAL CHILDCARE CONSUMER STUDY: 1975

VOLUME I: Basic Tabulations

Thomas W. Rodes
John C. Moore

Prepared under Contract # HEW-105 74-1107
for
Office of Child Development
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Opinions expressed herein are those of Unco, Inc., and should not be construed to represent the opinions or policies of any agency, department, or other instrument of any federal, state, or local government.

FOREWORD

This report is comprised of a basic compendium of data gathered from a national probability sample of households with children under 14 years of age. Tabulations presented are based on 4,609 personal interviews conducted during the late spring and early summer of 1975 as part of a contract sponsored by the Office of Child Development of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to determine national levels of child care usage as well as consumer needs, preferences and attitudes on child care.

The primary purpose of this volume is to provide a full accounting of all the basic questionnaire items and variables encompassed by the survey including marginal distributions and sample dispositions. As such, the report represents a limited, preliminary examination of the data, not a final analysis.

Given the sheer volume of the data, it is all too easy to lose continuity and topical perspective. Consequently, the report has been organized along four substantive themes—the characteristics of the households; levels of usage; measures of satisfaction and preference; and cost and transportation—supported by very brief explanatory narratives. Simplicity has been sought throughout with most cross-tabulations and higher-order tables relegated to the various appendices for those who wish to explore further the nuances of the data.

Two additional volumes based on this survey are planned for the future. Volume II is an analysis of the patterns and trends of child care usage. Volume III is a treatment of the opinions, attitudes and typologies of child care consumers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

FOREWORD iii

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

A Perspective I-1
Abstracted Summary I-2

SECTION II: DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Overview II-1
Sample Design II-2
Use of Weighted Data II-4
Missing Data II-6
Section II Appendix: Cross Index and Specimen Questionnaire II-9

SECTION III: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Overview III-1
Characteristics of the Respondents III-1
Race and Ethnicity III-6
Household Size and Structure III-10
Economic and Employment Characteristics III-14
Section III Appendix: Supplemental Data III-31

SECTION IV: MEASURES OF CHILD CARE USAGE

Overview IV-1
Maximum Usage Estimates IV-2
Measures of Usage IV-5
Usage Schedule IV-12
Licensure IV-12
Summer Care IV-18
Section IV Appendix: Supplemental Data IV-25

SECTION V: REASONS, SATISFACTION, PREFERENCES AND PRIOR USAGE

Overview V-1
Reasons for Using Child Care V-1
Satisfaction V-4
Selection Factors V-9
Past Experience and Change V-19
Section V Appendix: Supplemental Data V-29

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

Page

SECTION VI: COST AND TRANSPORTATION

Costs VI-1
Transportation VI-4
Section VI Appendix: Supplemental Data VI-11

SECTION VII: OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES

Section I

INTRODUCTION

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

A Perspective

There are approximately 25 million households in the 48 conterminous United States with at least one child 13 years old or younger. Of these households, nearly 90% use some form of child care arrangement—whether formal or informal, by using a family or non-family member, regularly or occasionally, in a home or in an institutional setting--when the mother or other adult assuming primary responsibility for care is not available. Six million households rely exclusively on members of the immediate household (e.g., siblings or spouses) or schools, while some 16 million engage a relative, babysitter, nursery school, family home proprietor, day care center or other external arrangement. By far the highest incidence of usage can be attributed to what most of us would call babysitting.

There is nothing particularly startling in the "bottom-line" statistics from this survey. Indeed, the broad picture portrayed is the very character of the study, for we are concerned not just with low-income households, with working mothers, with exceptional children, with day care centers nor with any other single target group or method of care. Rather, the study was designed to find out, from a national viewpoint, just how children are cared for, how often child care services are purchased, at what costs, for what reasons and with what accompanying problems and barriers. Of related interest are the preferences, opinions and attitudes of consumers.

To be sure, there are population subgroups of special interest, particularly those for whom culture or economic circumstance may pose different hardships or impediments. Hence, ethnic minorities and low-income households were intentionally overrepresented in the sample to bolster the capability for analyzing such trends, but weighting techniques have been employed to preserve the essential national perspective.

Abstracted Summary

Except where editorially irresistible, this report does not seek to draw conclusions. The report sections, however, may be summarized by topic as follows:

II. Design and Methodology. The survey universe consisted of households with telephones. A sample frame for in-person interviews was developed by computer-generating 25,000 random telephone numbers under a stratified national probability design, and screening those who answered to determine if the household contained any children under 14. Names and addresses volunteered over the phone were used to obtain face-to-face interviews of about an hour in length. A specimen questionnaire is included in the appendix to Section II.

III. Characteristics of Sample Households. Over 99% of the respondents were females. Over 80% of respondents were married. Most of the households consisted of nuclear families, and only about 2% of the children were not sons or daughters of respondents. The overall household income distribution was decidedly "middle class" with about 15% (weighted) falling below the poverty level. Just under two-thirds of the "mothers" were employed neither full nor part-time.

IV. Measures of Child Care Usage. Although nearly 90% reported using some form of child care, only about two-thirds use care provided by someone outside of the family nucleus. The most frequent external arrangement is care by a relative in the relative's home (35.2% of households). About one in four use care in the child's home by a non-relative. About one in eight of all children receive full-time equivalent care (30 or more hours a week), but the majority of children receive care so infrequently as to average less than an hour per week.

V. Reasons, Satisfaction, Preferences and Prior Usage. About 40% of the households use child care related to the parents' employment or education. The most frequent reason for care is so the parent can "go out" (e.g., social reasons, shopping, entertainment). The most "satisfying" care arrangements from the parents' viewpoint are those provided by relatives. The least satisfactory tends to be care in the child's home by a non-relative. There is substantial latent demand for nursery school and day care center care, most often barred by high cost. Care in the child's home is preferred over care in the homes of others.

VI. Costs and Transportation. Approximately 55% of those using child care pay in cash. The remainder compensate by services or favors or receive free care. Day care centers represent the most expensive method used while relatives are the most economical. Nine of ten children receiving care away from home are transported by family members.

VII. Opinions and Attitudes. This section consists of miscellaneous data for which no observations are provided.

Section II

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

SECTION II

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Overview

Data presented in this report were collected from a stratified national probability sample of telephone households with children 13 years old or younger. The sample frame was obtained by screening some 24,900 randomly selected households by telephone to identify those with children, resulting in an available sample of 9,075 households.

A total of 4,609 interviews were obtained from a sample space of 6,850, exceeding the original survey goal of 4,500. A specimen instrument is included in the appendix to this section. For the reader preferring to relate data to the exact questions asked, a cross-index appears at the beginning of this appendix.

Interviews were conducted in person at the respondents' homes by the field interviewing staff of Chilton Research Services, Inc., under subcontract with Unco. The average administration time was approximately one hour.

Only scanty discussion is devoted in this section to the sample design and field management procedures since each has been the topic of detailed reports previously submitted to the Office of Child Development under this contract. Consistent with the objectives of this report, no higher-order statistical techniques, save probability sampling and weighting, have been employed.

Sample Design

There were three basic steps to the sample design: selection of primary sampling units (PSUs), selection of central offices (telephone exchanges), and determination of sampling rates within central offices.

In the first step, all PSUs were categorized as being in one of four Census-defined regions —Northeast, North Central, South and West. Within each region, PSUs were further stratified according to whether or not they were in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), with an additional distinction made within SMSAs between center-city and outside-center-city areas. The selection of PSUs, therefore, was a function of a 12-level plan across four regions and three residential strata. Within the 12 strata, central cities were oversampled, such that the residential distribution was 50% central cities, 33% SMSA-other and 17% outside SMSAs.

The second step in the sample design was the selection of central offices. For each primary sampling unit, four central offices were randomly selected. However, to improve the efficiency of screening, the sampling rates within the selected central offices emphasized blacks and Spanish-Americans and households near or below the poverty line. During screening, updated demographic records were kept on the yields from each central office. Central offices were oversampled in cases in which there were relatively high observed proportions of minority groups or households near or below the poverty line, so as to guarantee sufficient raw interview records among minority and poverty households to conduct analysis of differences between racial and economic subgroups.

In addition to the differential sampling rates among central offices, a third step was introduced in the sample design, also to assure adequate representation of the target groups, using the following proportions:

TABLE II-1

White	49%	
Below poverty		7%
Poverty to 200% poverty		16
Over 200% poverty		27
Black	33%	
Below poverty		11%
Poverty to 200% poverty		11
Over 200% poverty		11
Spanish-American	11%	
Up to 200% poverty		7%
Over 200% poverty		4
Other	7%	
	100%	

To develop the sample frame, centralized telephone screening was used. Screening interviewers worked from batches of randomly generated telephone numbers using the area codes and prefixes of the central offices selected. A five-minute questionnaire was developed to establish if the household was eligible to participate in the study (i. e., containing at least one child under 14), to identify the person responsible for care of the children, and to obtain the needed demographic information.

Approximately 25,000 screening interviews were completed, of which 9,075 identified households having children under 14. These households were then divided into two matched groups of roughly equal size for use by the field interviewers in conducting the in-person interviews. That is, the households were assigned as matched pairs in which the interviewers attempted to obtain an interview with the first of the pair (up to four attempts each for setting an appointment and for actually carrying out the interview) before replacement with the second name. This procedure was used as one of several to minimize bias in the overall methodology. Altogether, 6,850 households were used in obtaining the 4,609 interviews (the remainder were either back-up pairs, as described, or upper income whites for which a portion of the sample was not mailed to the field due to the more than ample yield from telephone screening).

An overall completion rate of 67% was achieved with 953 (13.9%) refusals and 1,288 (18.8%) failures to locate an eligible respondent.*

Use of Weighted Data

Under a controlled probability sample, all households enter into the survey with a known probability of selection. In the case of "overrepresented" (or certainty) primary sampling units and central offices, households are selected under greater probability than in "normal" or undersampled areas. Consequently, since the probabilities of selection can be determined, unequal weights may be calculated to compensate for disproportional sampling and to project an unbiased estimate of the population universe.

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*Included in this category are (1) moved from area, (2) youngest child turned 14 and (3) unable to contact after four tries.

The basic approach used in deriving weights in this study involved a three-stage process summarized (indeed oversimplified) as:

$$* \; W = \left\{ \frac{1}{P_1} \bullet \frac{1}{P_2} \bullet \frac{1}{P_3} \right\} \bullet R$$

where: P_1 is the probability of selection of the respondent's primary sampling unit (PSU)

P_2 is the probability of selection for the respondent's central office

P_3 is the ratio of completed interviews in the respondent's central office over the size of the subsample frame (# of telephone numbers available)

R is a ratio estimator based on known population proportions in the stratum.

In order to minimize the possibility of extraordinary sample errors caused by very high weights, an exponential smoothing process was applied to the vector of weighting factors, controlling for the total weighting within each of the target sample cells.

As a result, each observation received a final weighting factor projecting, in a rough conceptual sense, the number of U.S. households represented by a given number.

Unless otherwise noted, all data reported herein are population estimates derived as the sum of the applicable weights and reported in thousands. The fact that one or two observations with high weights may suggest apparent anomolies in extremely small cells should be kept in mind, particularly when interpreting numbers occurring in the tails of distributions.

Missing Data

Always a troublesome problem in survey research, missing data or item non-response results from refusals, "don't knows" and occasionally collection, coding and keypunching errors. Whenever weighting is used to project actual estimates of the universe, non-response not only introduces bias in estimates of population means and proportions, but also has the additional effect of lowering absolute projected numbers.

Fortunately, the observed non-response for most of the questionnaire items in this study is near trivial. Household income constitutes the most serious problem with a non-response rate of 11.5%, most of which involves refusals. A commensurate non-response rate was experienced when respondents using day care centers, nursery schools or care by non-relatives in other than the childrens' own homes were asked if the provider was licensed. The relatively low completion rates experienced here were generally due to lack of knowledge.

There are at least three common ways of dealing with missing data. First, an additional cell ("non-response" or "missing") can be added to each class variable. We do not favor this approach because, although marginal totals are preserved, proportions (e.g., percentages) are distorted. Secondly, non-response can be artificially allocated according to observed proportions. Although we plan to employ allocation by computer in subsequent phases of the research, it was decided that this report, as a "first cut" at the data should retain the maxim of simplicity. This leads us to the third method of treating non-response—to ignore missing data during tabulation and evaluate its impact during analysis.

As an aid to interpreting the results as well as an informative description of the data, a sample disposition table, expressed in unweighted (raw) observations, is provided for every questionnaire item.

However, if the reader wishes to venture further than the analysis provided in text, particularly in interpreting the supplemental cross-tabulations included in the various appendices, he or she is advised to use, where possible, proportions or percentages. If an absolute projected population estimate is needed, it is a good idea to refer to appropriate sample disposition tables to assess possible effects of missing data.

SECTION II APPENDIX

CROSS INDEX
AND
SPECIMEN QUESTIONNAIRE

CROSS INDEX

QUES. #	TABLE #	PAGE #	QUES. #	TABLE #	PAGE #
1	III-1	III-2	10 (cont'd.)	IV-55	IV-62
	III-2	III-4		IV-56	IV-63
	III-8	III-12		IV-57	IV-64
	III-9	III-13		IV-58	IV-65
	III-10	III-15		IV-59	IV-66
	III-11	III-16	11	IV-10	IV-15
	III-12	III-17		IV-60	IV-67
2	III-14	III-19		IV-61	IV-68
3	III-15	III-20		IV-62	IV-69
	III-31	III-38		IV-63	IV-70
4	III-33	III-40		IV-64	IV-71
5	III-13	III-18		IV-65	IV-72
6	IV-14	IV-20		IV-66	IV-73
	IV-15	IV-21		IV-67	IV-74
	IV-16	IV-22		IV-68	IV-75
	IV-17	IV-23	12	IV-6	IV-10
	IV-18	IV-24		IV-7	IV-11
7	IV-1	IV-3		IV-33	IV-40
	IV-2	IV-4		IV-34	IV-41
	IV-3	IV-6		IV-35	IV-42
	IV-4	IV-7		IV-36	IV-43
8	IV-11	IV-16		IV-37	IV-44
	IV-12	IV-17		IV-38	IV-45
	IV-13	IV-19		IV-39	IV-46
	IV-69	IV-76		IV-40	IV-47
	IV-70	IV-77		IV-41	IV-48
9	IV-8	IV-13	13	V-3	V-5
	IV-42	IV-49		V-17	V-29
	IV-43	IV-50		V-18	V-30
	IV-44	IV-51		V-19	V-31
	IV-45	IV-52		V-20	V-32
	IV-46	IV-53		V-21	V-33
	IV-47	IV-54		V-22	V-34
	IV-48	IV-55		V-23	V-35
	IV-49	IV-56		V-24	V-36
	IV-50	IV-57		V-25	V-37
10	IV-9	IV-14	14	IV-5	IV-8
	IV-51	IV-58	15	V-4	V-7
	IV-52	IV-59		V-26	V-38
	IV-53	IV-60	16	V-5	V-8
	IV-54	IV-61	17	V-10	V-15

CROSS INDEX

QUES. #	TABLE #	PAGE #	QUES. #	TABLE #	PAGE #
18	V-11	V-16,17,18	41	VII-8	VII-9
19	V-11	V-16,17,18	(cont'd.)	VII-9	VII-10
20	V-15	V-23		VII-10	VII-11
21	V-16	V-25,26,27		VII-11	VII-12
22	V-16	V-25,26,27		VII-12	VII-13
23	V-1	V-2	42	V-9	V-14
24	V-2	V-3	43	VII-13	VII-14
25	VI-1	VI-2	44	V-7	V-11
	VI-2	VI-3	45	V-8	V-12
26	V-12	V-20	46	V-6	V-10
27	V-14	V-22	47	III-18	III-25
28	V-13	V-21	48	III-28	III-35
29	VII-1	VII-2	49	III-19	III-26
30	VII-1	VII-2	50	III-26	III-33
31	VII-2	VII-3	51	III-27	III-34
32	VII-3	VII-4	52	III-25	III-32
	VII-4	VII-5	53	III-24	III-31
	VII-5	VII-6	54	III-29	III-36
	VII-6	VII-7	55	III-21	III-28
33	VII-3	VII-4	56	III-20	III-27
	VII-4	VII-5	57	III-22	III-29
	VII-5	VII-6	58	VII-14	VII-15
	VII-6	VII-7	59	VII-15	VII-16
34	VI-5	VI-7	60	VII-16	VII-17
35	VI-4	VI-6	61	VII-17	VII-18
36	VI-6	VI-8	62	III-4	III-7
37	VI-7	VI-9	63	III-3	III-5
38	VI-3	VI-5	64	III-23	III-30
39	VII-7	VII-8	65	III-5	III-8
	VII-8	VII-9		III-7	III-11
	VII-9	VII-10		III-30	III-37
	VII-10	VII-11	66	III-6	III-9
	VII-11	VII-12		III-7	III-11
	VII-12	VII-13		III-30	III-37
40	VII-7	VII-8	67	III-16	III-22
	VII-8	VII-9		III-17	III-23
	VII-9	VII-10		III-32	III-39
	VII-10	VII-11	68	N/A	
	VII-11	VII-12	69	N/A	
	VII-12	VII-13	PART II	VII-18	VII-19,20, 21,22, 23,24
41	VII-7	VII-8			

Chilton Research Services
Radnor, Pennsylvania

OMB Approval No. 085S-74022
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Study #8681
May, 1975

NATIONAL CHILDCARE CONSUMER SURVEY

Int. #__________

Date of Interview________________

Time Int. Began__________AM__________PM

Time Int. Ended__________AM__________PM

Sample #__________

1. Starting with yourself, I would appreciate it if you would give me the age and relationship of each person in your household. (GIVE THE ADULTS FIRST AND THEN THE CHILDREN (OLDEST TO YOUNGEST) (RECORD BELOW IN Q. 1 COL. AND PROPER NAMES IN AGE GROUPS ON FLAP)

2. Which of these people provide financial support for your child(children)? (RECORD IN Q. 2 COL.)

Q. 1		Q. 2	Q. 1		Q. 2
Relationship to Respondent	Age	Help Support	Relationship to Respondent	Age	Help Support
RESPONDENT					

(FOR CODING USE ONLY)

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE (FROM GRID IN Q. 1)__________

3. Which, if any, of the following people or agencies outside of your household provide financial support for any of your children? Tell me all that apply. (READ LIST: CIRCLE AS APPROPRIATE)

Spouse or ex-spouse (outside of your household)		Aid for Dependent Children	
Relative (outside of your household)		Other Public Welfare Program	
Other person (outside of your household)		Other government source (Veterans Administration, Social Security, etc.)	
Government payments or subsidies expressly for childcare			
Income tax deductions for childcare payments		Other Private Agency or Organization	
Work Incentive Program (WIN)		None	

4. Do any of your children under 14 years of age have disabilities or special problems?

CONTINUE	Yes	1
SKIP TO Q. 6	No	2

5. (IF "YES") Which child(children) is that? (REFER TO Q. 1 AND WRITE THE AGE(S) OF THE CHILD(REN) IN THE SPACES BELOW)

________ ________ ________ ________

Now, in the next few questions, we want to know something about how you arrange for the care of your (child)(children) when you cannot take care of (him/her)(them) yourself.

6. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 6) (CIRCLE BELOW EACH AGE GROUP IN WHICH RESPONDENT HAS ONE OR MORE CHILDREN AND ASK Q. 6 FOR EACH AGE GROUP)

Sometimes people use different childcare arrangements during the summer months only. Whether or not you use childcare during the year, I'd like to know if you used any of the following special kinds of childcare during last summer. Did you use any of these types last summer for (READ APPROPRIATE AGE GROUP)? Tell me all that apply.

	Special Summer Childcare	Age Group			
		0-2 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	6-9 yrs.	10-13 yrs.
1)	No special summer care (Same as rest of year)				
2)	Summer camp program				
3)	Community recreation program, swimming pool, or supervised playground				
4)	Summer school				
5)	Public school activities program				
6)	Send child to stay with relatives				
7)	Relative comes to stay with child				
8)	Neighbor or friend watches child (Includes older unrelated child who is on summer vacation)				
9)	Cared for by older brother or sister who is on summer vacation				
10)	Nursery or daycare program (Summer only)				
	Other (SPECIFY) ____________ ____________				
	No childcare used during the summer				

7. We are interested in all the arrangements you make to have (NAME OF CHILD) taken care of when you cannot be present yourself. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 7) Please look at the various arrangements shown on this card and tell me all the arrangements you are presently using. (RECORD IN Q. 7 COL. ALSO ENTER ON FLAP ANY TYPES USED THAT ARE IN "USER" CATEGORY (ITEMS 1-9).)

8. (IF RESPONDENT CHOSE CODES 4, 5 OR 6) Is this person or place licensed? (RECORD IN Q. 8 COL.)

ASK Q.'s 9 THRU 13 IN ORDER, AS APPLICABLE, FOR EACH TYPE OF CHILDCARE USED IN "USER" CATEGORY (ITEMS 1-9 ONLY). (IF NONE USED, SKIP TO NEXT CHILD. IF NO OTHER CHILD, SKIP TO Q. 20.)

9. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 9) Please look at this card and tell me the time of day when you usually use (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT) (RECORD IN Q. 9 COL.)

1. Whole day
2. Mornings Only
3. Afternoons Only
4. Evenings Only
5. At night (overnight) Only
6. Varying times

10. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 10) Please tell me the days of the week when you usually use (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT). (RECORD IN Q. 10 COL.)

1. Weekdays
2. Weekends
3. Weekdays and weekends

11. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 11) And finally, please tell me how often you use (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT)? (RECORD IN Q. 11 COL.)

1. Fixed times
2. Rotating times (days or hours)
3. Irregular, predictable times
4. Irregular, unpredictable times
5. Split times

12. On the average, how many hours per week would you say you used (TYPE OF CHILDCARE)? (RECORD IN Q. 12 COL.)

13. How satisfied are you with (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT)? Would you say you are: (1) very satisfied, (2) satisfied, (3) not completely satisfied, or (4) dissatisfied? (CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE IN Q. 13 COL.)

7. We are interested in all the arrangements you make to have (NAME OF CHILD) taken care of when you cannot be present yourself. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 7) Please look at the various arrangements shown on this card and tell me all the arrangements you are presently using. (RECORD IN Q. 7 COL. ALSO ENTER ON FLAP ANY TYPES USED THAT ARE IN "USER" CATEGORY (ITEMS 1-9).)

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9. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 9) Please look at this card and tell me the time of day when you usually use (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT) (RECORD IN Q. 9 COL.)

1. Whole day
2. Mornings Only
3. Afternoons Only
4. Evenings Only
5. At night (overnight) Only
6. Varying times

10. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 10) Please tell me the days of the week when you usually use (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT). (RECORD IN Q. 10 COL.)

1. Weekdays
2. Weekends
3. Weekdays and weekends

11. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 11) And finally, please tell me how often you use (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT)? (RECORD IN Q. 11 COL.)

1. Fixed times
2. Rotating times (days or hours)
3. Irregular, predictable times
4. Irregular, unpredictable times
5. Split times

12. On the average, how many hours per week would you say you used (TYPE OF CHILDCARE)? (RECORD IN Q. 12 COL.)

13. How satisfied are you with (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT)? Would you say you are: (1) very satisfied, (2) satisfied, (3) not completely satisfied, or (4) dissatisfied? (CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE IN Q. 13 COL.)

ENTER AGE OF CHILD: ____________

	Q. 7		Q. 8		Q.9	Q. 10	Q.11	Q.12	Q. 13			
CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENTS	Use		Licensed		Time of Day	Days of Week	How Often	Hrs./ Week	Satisfaction			
	Yes	No	Yes	No					1	2	3	4
01. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister			▨	▨								
02. In own home by non-relative			▨	▨								
03. In other home by relative			▨	▨								
04. In other home by non-relative												
05. In nursery or pre-school												
06. In a daycare center												
07. In cooperative program or babysitting cooperative			▨	▨								
08. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)			▨	▨								
09. Headstart/follow thru			▨	▨								
10. In own home by spouse												
11. In own home by child's older brother or sister												
12. Child stays by self												
13. Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister												
14. Public or private school - kindergarten and above												
15. Cared for by parent at work												
16. No childcare used (Child stays with me)												

(ASK Q.'s 14-19 ONLY IF A USER OF CHILDCARE, CODES 1-9 IN Q. 7. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 20)

14. (IF ONLY ONE METHOD USED IN Q. 7, RECORD THAT CODE IN SPACE PROVIDED AND SKIP TO Q. 15)
(IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD, ASK:) Later in the interview we will sometimes be referring to "main method" you use for childcare. Which of the methods we just listed would you say is your main or most important method?

____

15. Assuming you could have any type of childcare you wanted, would you prefer to use some other type instead of (present main method)?

	Yes	
SKIP TO Q. 17	No	

16. Which of the childcare types on this card would you prefer to the main method you are now using? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 7)

____

17. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 7) Before you selected your current childcare arrangement(s) did you seriously consider any of these other arrangements?

	Yes	1
SKIP TO Q. 20	No	2

18. Which types did you consider? (RECORD CODES BELOW IN Q. 18 COL.)

19. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 19) Please tell me the main reason why you decided not to use (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT). (RECORD ONE CODE FOR EACH TYPE IN Q. 18 UNDER Q. 19 COL.)

TYPE

1) In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)
2) In own home by non-relative.
3) In other home by relative
4) In other home by non-relative
5) In nursery school or pre-school
6) In a daycare center
7) In a cooperative program or baby-sitting cooperative
8) Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)
9) Headstart
10) In own home by spouse
11) In own home by child's older brother or sister
12) Child stays by self
13) Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister
14) Public or private school - kindergarten and above
15) Cared for by parent at work
16) No childcare used (child stays with me)

REASON

1) Too expensive
2) Did not like location
3) Transportation problems
4) Inconvenient hours
5) Child too young
6) Child not toilet trained
7) Waiting list
8) Child not accepted
9) Too little discipline, supervision
10) Lack of educational program
11) Lack of program of activities
12) Lack of trained staff
13) Did not like childcare provider
14) Did not like facilities
15) Couldn't find a reliable childcare provider
16) Child has special problems or needs
17) I stopped working
18) I started working
19) Child too old (outgrew arrangement)
20) Program out of existence
21) I moved
22) Provider no longer available
23) Other (SPECIFY) ______________

Q. 18 Type	Q. 19 Reason

(ASK Q.'s 20-22 OF EVERYONE)

20. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 7) Have you ever used any of these types of arrangements in the past?

	Yes	1
SKIP TO Q. 23	No	2

21. Which types have you used in the past and are not using now? (RECORD CODES BELOW IN Q. 21 COL.)

22. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 19) Please tell me the main reason why you stopped using (CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENT). (RECORD ONE CODE FOR EACH TYPE IN Q. 21, UNDER Q. 22 COL.)

TYPE

1) In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)
2) In own home by non-relative
3) In other home by relative
4) In other home by non-relative
5) In nursery school or pre-school
6) In a daycare center
7) In a cooperative program or baby-sitting cooperative
8) Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)
9) Headstart
10) In own home by spouse
11) In own home by child's older brother or sister
12) Child stays by self
13) Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister
14) Public or private school -- kindergarten and above
15) Cared for by parent at work
16) No childcare used (child stays with me)

REASON

1) Too expensive
2) Did not like location
3) Transportation problems
4) Inconvenient hours
5) Child too young
6) Child not toilet trained
7) Waiting list
8) Child not accepted
9) Too little discipline, supervision
10) Lack of educational program
11) Lack of program of activities
12) Lack of trained staff
13) Did not like childcare provider
14) Did not like facilities
15) Couldn't find a reliable childcare provider
16) Child has special problems or needs
17) I stopped working
18) I started working
19) Child too old (outgrew arrangement)
20) Program out of existence
21) I moved
22) Provider no longer available
23) Other (SPECIFY) ____________________

Q. 21 Type	Q. 22 Reason

ASK ONLY IF A USER OF CHILDCARE, Q. 7 CODES 1-9
FOR ANY CHILD; OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 47

23. There are many reasons why people need and use childcare. This card shows some of these reasons. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 23) Which of these reasons explain why you presently need or use childcare? Tell me all those that apply. (CIRCLE PROPER CODE IN Q. 23 COL.)

(IF 2 OR MORE CIRCLED IN Q. 23, ASK Q. 24. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 25)

24. Now, which is the most important one of these reasons to you? (CIRCLE PROPER CODE IN Q. 24 COL.)

		Q. 23	Q. 24 Most Important
1	So that I can work, or look for work		
2	So that I can carry on regular community, charitable or volunteer activities		
3	So that I can carry on occasional community, charitable or volunteer activities		
4	Because I need to get away from children for a while sometimes		
5	To help my child learn things he needs for school		
6	To teach my child how to be independent		
7	To teach my child how to get along with other children		
8	So that I can go to school myself		
9	So that I can take job training		
10	So that I can go out (social, shopping, entertainment activities, etc.)		
	Other (SPECIFY)		
	None of these		

(REFER TO FLAP FOR TYPE(S) CHILDCARE(S) USED IN Q. 7)

25. On the average, what is the TOTAL AMOUNT you spend each week for each of the types of childcare arrangements which you are currently using? (RECORD TO NEAREST WHOLE DOLLAR IN Q. 25 COL.) (INCLUDE ALL OF THE CHILDREN COVERED BY THAT TYPE)

(IF IN EXCHANGE FOR SERVICES OR FAVORS, CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE)

	Q. 25	
	Total Amount/Week	
	Dollars	Services/ Favors
In own home by relative (Not spouse or child's brother or sister)		
In own home by non-relative		
In other home by relative		
In other home by non-relative		
In nursery or pre-school		
In a daycare center		
In cooperative program or baby-sitting cooperative		
Before or after school activities program		
Headstart		

26. How many times have you changed your main method of childcare during the last year? (METHOD FROM Q. 14)

______________Times

(IF "NONE", ENTER "0" AND SKIP TO Q.29)

27. What was the last arrangement you changed from? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 7) (CIRCLE ONE CODE)

1) In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	
2) In own home by non-relative	
3) In other home by relative	
4) In other home by non-relative	
5) In nursery or pre-school	
6) In a daycare center	
7) In cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	
8) Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	
9) Headstart	
10) In own home by spouse	
11) In own home by child's older brother or sister	
12) Child stays by self	
13) Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister	
14) Public or private school -- kindergarten and above	
15) Cared for by parent at work	
16) No childcare used	

28. Why did you change this arrangement? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 19) Tell me all that apply.

1) Too expensive	
2) Did not like location	
3) Transportation problems	
4) Inconvenient hours	
5) Child too young	
6) Child not toilet trained	
7) Waiting list	
8) Child not accepted	
9) Too little discipline, supervision	
10) Lack of educational program	
11) Lack of program of activities	
12) Lack of trained staff	
13) Did not like childcare provider	
14) Did not like facilities	
15) Couldn't find a reliable childcare provider	
16) Child has special problems or needs	
17) I stopped working	
18) I started working	
19) Child too old (outgrew arrangement)	
20) Program out of existence	
21) I moved	
22) Provider no longer available	
23) Other (SPECIFY)	

Now, we would like to talk to you about what standards there should be, if any, for various kinds of childcare.

29. Thinking about childcare provided in someone else's home, in your opinion which of the following aspects of childcare should be regulated by standards? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 29) (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY. RECORD IN Q. 29 COL.)

30. Thinking about childcare provided by daycare centers and nursery schools, which of the following aspects should be regulated by standards? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY) (RECORD IN Q. 30 COL.)

	Q. 29	Q. 30
1) Fire and building safety		
2) Cleanliness and sanitation of facilities		
3) Number of children per responsible adult		
4) Training and qualification of staff		
5) Food and nutrition		
6) Program content and activities		
7) Space per child, and physical surroundings and equipment		
8) Counseling and referral services for family and child problems		
9) Health condition of staff and children		
10) No standards should be set		

31. Do you think there should be personal qualifications set for non-related people who care for children in the children's own home? In other words, should sitters be required to pass health exams, education requirements, or meet some other kind of standard if they were providing care in your home?

Yes	
No	
Don't Know	

(ASK Q. 32 AND Q. 33 ONLY FOR THE AGE GROUP(S) IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT HAS CHILDREN. REFER TO FLAP FOR APPLICABLE AGE GROUPS)

32. We would like to talk to you about the number of children a responsible adult can reasonably handle. If you placed your child age(s) (0-2), (3-5), (6-9), (10-13) in someone else's home and assuming that the home and caregiver are acceptable, how many children altogether should this person be able to care for?

	Number of Children per Adult			
	0-2	3-5	6-9	10-13
1				
2-3				
4-5				
6-7				
8-9				
10-11				
12-13				
14-15				
16-17				
18-19				
20-21				
22 or more				

33. If you placed your child age(s) (0-2), (3-5), (6-9), (10-13) in a daycare center, nursery school, or before or after school program, again assuming that the facilities and staff are acceptable, what is the largest number of other children per adult you would accept?

	Number of Children per Adult			
	0-2	3-5	6-9	10-13
1				
2-3				
4-5				
6-7				
8-9				
10-11				
12-13				
14-15				
16-17				
18-19				
20-21				
22 or more				

34. About how far from your home, in minutes, is the childcare you are now using most? (One way)

Not applicable (in Respondent's own home only)	
Less than 10 minutes away	
10-19 minutes away	
20-29 minutes away	
30-39 minutes away	
40 minutes or more away	

35. How do your children usually get to and from the place where they are taken care of? Exclude public and private school and tell me all that apply. (READ LIST)

Not applicable (in Respondent's own home only)	
I take them	
A family member takes them	
A friend takes them	
Carpool	
A childcare service takes them	
Child(ren) walk(s)	
(Child(ren) uses public transportation	
Other (SPECIFY)	

(ASK Q. 36 ONLY IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED CODES 2 OR 3 IN Q. 35; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 37.)

36. Do you feel you have to go out of your way to use the place you are using now?

Yes	
No	

37. What is the most amount of time you would be willing to have your child spend traveling from home to a childcare arrangement?

Less than 10 minutes	
10 - 19 minutes	
20 - 29 minutes	
30 - 39 minutes	
40 minutes or more	
No time	

38. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 38) In your present situation how much is the most you would be able to spend altogether for all of your childcare needs on a weekly basis? Pick one of the categories on this card and tell me its number.

None	
$1 - $5 week	
$6 - $9 week	
$10 - $14 week	
$15 - $19 week	
$20 - $24 week	
$25 - $29 week	
$30 - $34 week	
$35 - $39 week	
$40 - $44 week	
$45 - $49 week	
$50 - $54 week	
$55 - $59 week	
$60 - $69 week	
$70 - $79 week	
$80 or more/week	

39. Do you think (SPECIAL SERVICE) should be available through a daycare center, nursery school or licensed family daycare home? (RECORD IN Q. 39 COL.) (IF "NONE OF THESE" CODE 1, SKIP TO Q. 41)

40. (FOR EACH "YES") Would you be willing to pay an additional fee in your childcare costs for (SERVICES IN Q. 39)? (Q. 40 COL.)

41. Is (SPECIAL SERVICE) presently available through your childcare arrangement? (Q. 41 COL.)

		Q. 39			Q. 40			Q. 41		
	Special Services	Should be Available			Willing to Pay Extra Fee			Now Available		
		Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK
	Immunizations and medical check-ups									
	Dental check-ups									
	Planned nutritional meals and snacks									
	Planned education activities									
	Counseling and referral services for family and child problems									
	Psychological testing									
SKIP TO Q. 41	None of these									

42. Now, I'm going to read 5 features of childcare. After I finish reading them, please tell me which one is least important to you. The five features are: (READ LISTED FACTORS IN SUCCESSION)

(CIRCLE THE ONE FEATURE LEAST IMPORTANT)

Features	Least Important
Cost	
Convenience of hours available	
Convenience of location	
Provides child development activities and instruction	
Agrees with my views on child-rearing	

We would now like to find out more about the ways in which parents participate in their childcare arrangements.

43. Please tell me in which of the following ways you would like to be involved in your child's arrangement. (HAND CARD Q. 43 TO RESPONDENT) (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY)

1) Talk regularly with person who cares for my child about his/her activities and development	
2) Spend time in home, daycare center, or nursery school with my child to see how things are done	
3) Work as a volunteer member of staff in a daycare center, nursery school or family daycare home	
4) Talk to parents whose children are in this arrangement	
5) Help decide what kinds of activities and programs will be provided	
6) Help decide on selection of staff for daycare center, nursery school or home where there is more than one person who cares for my child	
7) Learn more about effective ways of raising children	
8) Receive counseling about child and family related problems	
9) Help decide on how available funds should be spent, e.g., types of equipment purchased, field trips, staff salaries, etc.	
10) Work as a paid staff member in a daycare center, nursery school or family daycare home	

(ASK ONLY THOSE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY USING CHILDCARE IN THEIR OWN HOMES. CODES 1 OR 2 IN Q. 7. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 45)

44. People look for many things when they select someone to provide in-home care for their children. (HAND OUT DECK OF CARDS, Q. 44. SAY:) On each of these cards is a factor which some people think is important in selecting someone to come into their home to provide care for their children. I'd like to know which of these factors is most important to you. Take a minute to look through the cards, and then pick out the seven most important ones and set them aside. Now, tell me which one is most important to you, second most important (CONTINUE UNTIL ALL SEVEN ARE RANKED)

(RECORD NUMBER FROM BACK OF CARD IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE, IN BLOCKS PROVIDED BELOW)

Order of Importance	Number from Card
1st	
2nd	
3rd	
4th	
5th	
6th	
7th	

(ASK ONLY THOSE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY USING A FAMILY DAYCARE HOME [LICENSED OR UNLICENSED] ITEMS 3 AND/OR 4, Q. 7. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 46, IF APPLICABLE)

45. People look for many things when they select a family daycare home for their children. (HAND OUT DECK OF CARDS, Q. 45, SAY:) On each of the cards is a factor which some people think is important in selecting a family daycare home for their children. I'd like to know which of these factors is most important to you. Take a minute to look through the cards, and then pick out the seven most important ones and set them aside. Now, tell me which one is most important to you, second most important (CONTINUE UNTIL ALL SEVEN ARE RANKED).

(RECORD NUMBER FROM BACK OF CARD IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE, IN BLOCKS PROVIDED BELOW)

Order of Importance	Number from Card
1st	
2nd	
3rd	
4th	
5th	
6th	
7th	

(ASK ONLY THOSE RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY USING A NURSERY SCHOOL, ITEM 5 IN Q. 7, OR DAYCARE CENTER, ITEM 6 in Q. 7. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 47, IF APPLICABLE)

46. People look for many things when they select a daycare center or nursery school for their children. (HAND OUT DECK OF CARDS, Q. 46, SAY:) On each of the cards is a factor which some people think is important in selecting a nursery school or daycare center for their children. I'd like to know which of these factors is most important to you. Take a minute to look through the cards, and then pick out the seven most important ones and set them aside. Now, tell me which one is most important to you, second most important (CONTINUE UNTIL ALL SEVEN ARE RANKED).

(RECORD NUMBER FROM BACK OF CARD IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE, IN BLOCKS PROVIDED BELOW)

Order of Importance	Number from Card
1st	
2nd	
3rd	
4th	
5th	
6th	
7th	

ASK EVERYONE

47. Are you employed full-time or part-time?

SKIP TO Q. 49	Full-time	1
	Part-time	2
	Neither	3

48. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 48) I'd like to know which, if any, of the following are important reasons why you yourself do not work. Tell me the number of each of the reasons on the card that applies to you.

1) I am in school or job training	
2) I can contribute more to my family as a homemaker	
3) I'm not physically able to work	
4) My youngest child is too young to leave with someone else	
5) I'm too busy with other responsibilities to have the time to work	
6) Taking care of my children is more creative and satisfying than taking a job	
7) I don't need the money	
8) I can't make enough money to make it worth my while to work	
9) I just don't like to work	
10) I can't find the kind of job I want	
11) I don't have enough job skills	
12) My spouse doesn't want me to work	
13) I am the only one who should take care of my child	
14) I can't find the kind of childcare arrangements I would need to work	
15) I can't afford the kind of childcare arrangements I would need to work	
16) I can't find a job, non available	
17) I am presently looking for a job	
18) None of the above	

49. Are you enrolled in school or a job training program either full-time or part-time?

Full-time	1
Part-time	2
Neither	3

(ASK Q.'s 50-56 ONLY FOR THOSE WHO ARE NOW WORKING OR ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR A JOB TRAINING PROGRAM, "FULL-TIME" OR "PART-TIME" IN Q.'s 47 AND/OR 49; OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 57.)

We would like to find out about your work, school or training schedule.

50. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q.50)
This card lists different times of the day. Please tell me which one describes your (work, school and/or training) schedule. (CIRCLE ONE CODE)

Whole day	1
Mornings only	2
Afternoons only	3
Evenings only	4
At night (overnight) only	5
Varying times	6

(HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 51)

51. This card lists different days of the week. Please tell me which one describes your (work, school and/or training) schedule. (CIRCLE ONE CODE)

Weekdays	1
Weekends	2
Weekdays and weekends	3

52. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 52)
And finally, please tell me which statement describes how often you (work, go to school, and/or go to training). (CIRCLE ONE CODE)

Fixed shift	1
Rotating shift	2
Irregular, predictable shift	3
Irregular, unpredictable shift	4
Split shift	5

53. In a typical week, what is the average number of hours you spend away from home at work, school and/or training?

# Hours ________________

54. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 54) People have different reasons for working. On this card we have listed some of these reasons. Tell me which of these reasons apply to you -- just read off the numbers of those reasons.

CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY

It is necessary for economic survival	1
To get a little bit more than the basic necessities	2
To buy the nicer things, luxuries, get ahead	3
I don't want to be on Welfare	4
It gives me a feeling of independence and self-satisfaction	5
I like what I do on my job	6
To get out of the house and away from the children for a while	7
To have contact with other adults and their ideas	8

55. What kind of work do you do? (GET FULL DETAILS OF KIND OF WORK -- JOB TITLE ONLY IS NOT ACCEPTABLE)

____

____

____

56. About how much do you earn in a year, before taxes?

$_______________year

(ASK Q. 57 ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS NOT WORKING IN Q. 47)

57. Have you ever been a working parent since you have had children?

Yes	1
No	2

58. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD Q. 58) On this card are listed some ways that childcare funds can be used. Which, if any, of these ways would you most like to see used? (CIRCLE BELOW IN Q. 58 COL.)

59. Which one of these would you say is most important? Next most important? And the next? (RECORD BELOW) (PLACE A "1" BESIDE THE FIRST CHOICE; A "2" BESIDE THE SECOND CHOICE; AND A "3" BESIDE THE THIRD CHOICE, Q. 59 COL.)

	Q. 58	Q. 59
	Most Like to See	Ranking
1) A referral service where parents could get information about screened and qualified people and agencies to provide childcare	1	
2) Assistance to establish additional childcare facilities	2	
3) Summer programs	3	
4) Before and after school programs	4	
5) A monitoring system to check on caregivers and facilities	5	
6) Training programs for caregivers	6	
7) None of these	7	

60. I am going to read you two ways that childcare funds can be used. Which one of the two ways would you most like to see used? (READ LIST)

	1) Direct cash payments to working parents for childcare	1
	2) Direct cash payments to the person or agency providing the childcare for the working parents	2
DO NOT READ	3) Neither	3

61. I'm going to read 3 statements. After I finish reading them, please tell me which one of these statements best describes your preference on the way to handle the costs of childcare in general: (READ CATEGORIES)

Childcare should be free for all those who might need it regardless of income	1
— or —	
The costs of childcare should be adjusted according to parents' ability to pay (sliding scale)	2
— or —	
Parents should pay all costs of the childcare they use?	3

PART II

ATTITUDE, VALUE, OPINION STATEMENTS

We are also interested in your feelings and impressions about childcare and topics related to childcare. I am going to read several statements aloud to you. Please tell me how you feel about each statement, using one of the five categories shown on your card. Just tell me the letter beside the feeling that comes to mind when you hear the statement. It is not necessary to take a lot of time thinking about the statement; your first reaction is all that we need. Please respond to each statement even if you have only limited experience with the topic -- based on anything you may have seen or heard. There are no right or wrong answers. Do you have any questions?

(IF RESPONDENT IS MALE, SAY:) Some of the statements that I am going to read refer to "mothers" or "working mothers." This is because many of the people we are talking to are mothers. For any of these items, try to think about parents who have the main responsibility for raising their children, regardless of whether they are mothers or fathers.

(ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS BY REPEATING PORTIONS OF THE INSTRUCTIONS AND/OR GIVING A SIMPLE EXAMPLE.) (FILL IN THE LETTER OF THE RESPONSE BESIDE THE STATEMENT.)

HAND RESPONDENT PART II RATING CARD.

A - Strongly Agree

B - Agree

C - Neither Agree or Disagree

D - Disagree

E - Strongly Disagree

IF RESPONDENT SAYS "DON'T KNOW", RECORD THE LETTER F.

	Ratings
1) It's important that the person or place taking care of children shares the parent's own sense of values.	
2) I would prefer to have someone come into my home to take care of my children over any other type of arrangement.	
3) Some of my children can stay by themselves for a while until I get home.	
4) The person who cares for my child should have lots of experience looking after children.	
5) If I had someone come into my home to stay with my children, I would worry about things disappearing.	
6) I sometimes feel guilty when I have to leave my child with someone else.	
7) Lists of qualified caregivers should be available in a kind of referral center.	
8) There is too much stress placed on trying to teach a child things in most places where children are taken care of.	
9) I wouldn't have sitters come into my home to take care of my children unless I knew them very well.	
10) I don't like the kinds of children you find in places where groups of children are taken care of.	
11) Daycare centers are not open at the hours parents need them.	
12) Many people who take care of children are only in it for the money.	
13) Taking children out of their home to someone else is good for children, since it makes them more independent.	
14) Cash payments for childcare should be available to working mothers, regardless of their income.	
15) Children often pick up bad habits from those who care for them.	
16) The people who have come into my home to take care of my children have always treated my home with respect.	
17) Working mothers miss the best years of their children's lives.	
18) Most sitters spend too much time lounging around instead of paying attention to the children.	
19) I am the only one who can really provide for my child's needs.	
20) The trouble with having a person come into my home to take care of my children is that they soon get to know too much about me.	

	Ratings
21) The main advantage of daycare centers is that children learn how to get along with others.	
22) I don't think that children get enough personal attention at daycare centers.	
23) I have had to change my sitters often because they have been so undependable.	
24) Emergency childcare facilities should be available in every community.	
25) My child would not get enough personal attention in a family daycare home.	
26) When other people take care of my children they don't get enough discipline.	
27) Mothers who work neglect their children as a result.	
28) Daycare centers and nursery schools are mostly the same thing.	
29) I am more concerned about my child's emotional development than his educational development when someone else is taking care of him/her.	
30) A person who comes into my home to take care of my child(ren) should help around the house as well.	
31) The person who cares for my child should have some kind of training in childcare.	
32) Relatives let children get away with too much.	
33) I would never send my child to a daycare center.	
34) I feel that all schools should provide supervised and organized after-school activities for their children.	
35) Cash payments for childcare to working mothers should be based upon their financial need.	
36) I would rather pay someone to look after my children than leave them with relatives.	
37) All the school-age child needs is someone who knows where he is after school until the parent gets home.	
38) Daycare centers often have too wide a range of ages to do a good job caring for all of their children.	
39) Daycare centers should help children to learn to live with routines and schedules.	
40) I feel that part-time childcare is all right, but I would hesitate to use it full-time.	

	Ratings
41) The main advantage of having relatives take care of my children is that it is less expensive than having anyone else take care of them.	
42) My first choice for someone to take care of my children is a relative.	
43) I think that every community should have supervised recreational programs for school-age children to attend after school.	
44) I would worry about my child becoming closer to the person who takes care of him/her if he/she spent more time with them than I am able to.	
45) I would prefer to have my child taken care of in someone else's home over any other type of arrangement.	
46) I would worry about my child getting fed properly in places where groups of children are taken care of.	
47) I have had lots of difficulty finding people to take care of my children.	
48) I think that everyone who takes care of children should be licensed.	
49) I am happy with the person or place who takes care of my child.	
50) I don't think that there are enough places for school-age children to go after school.	
51) Daycare centers should accept infants.	
52) The government should not be involved in programs to take care of children.	
53) I would worry about my child being treated badly while someone else is taking care of him/her.	
54) People who take care of children are able to teach things to children which their own parents would not be able to teach them.	
55) I would be willing to have my taxes raised in order to support childcare activities.	
56) It just doesn't pay to work if you have to pay someone to take care of your children.	
57) A mother who works misses the experience of seeing her children grow up.	

ASK EVERYONE

So we can be sure we're getting a scientific cross-section of all households, please tell me . . .

62. What is the highest grade of school you completed?

Grades 1 - 8	1
Some high school	2
High school graduate	3
Some college or other post high school work	4
College graduate or higher	5

63. Are you:

	Married	1
SKIP TO Q. 65	Never married	2
	Separated	3
	Divorced	4
	Widowed	5

64. Is your spouse employed full or part-time?

Full-time	1
Part-time	2
Neither	3

65. (RECORD FROM OBSERVATION. IF IN DOUBT WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES IS APPROPRIATE, ASK:)

And are you:

ASK Q.66	White	1
	Black	2
SKIP TO Q. 67	American Indian	3
	Asian American	4
DO NOT READ	Other	5

(IF "WHITE" OR "BLACK" IN Q. 65, ASK:)

66. Do you consider yourself mainly to be: (READ LIST)

Mexican American	1
Puerto Rican	2
Of other Spanish Heritage	3
Not of Spanish background	4

67. So we can be sure we're getting a scientific cross-section of different income groups, please tell me your total family income for the last year.

Total family income should include all members of your household and all money you receive from outside sources.

$______________year

CIRCLE BELOW THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TELEPHONE AND PERSONAL ATTEMPTS MADE ON THIS HOUSEHOLD TO COMPLETE THE INTERVIEW

# of Calls: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

ID #______________

Area Code _______ Exchange _______

Sample Cell _______

68. Finally, thinking about any experiences with childcare you may have had, what problems or needs stand out in your mind as needing attention?

(ONLY ASK THIS IF CHILDCARE USER CODES 1-9 IN Q. 7)

69. Since childcare is so important we are thinking about doing a study with childcare providers throughout the country. Since there is no register of people who provide childcare, we would appreciate your telling us the name address, and phone number of your current main childcare arrangement. If we do this study we may wish to ask them if they would be willing to participate in a voluntary interview. This interview will, of course, also be used for research purposes only. If this person is selected to be interviewed, none of the information you have provided will be revealed. There will be no way to connect your answers to theirs. This is completely voluntary. Do you wish to provide this information?

Name____
(Provider or Place)

Address______________________________________

City____________________ State____________________

Phone Number____________________________

Person to Contact:______________________________
(If not given above)

Section III

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

SECTION III

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Overview

This section is devoted to a statistical description of the households surveyed. For the most part, projections given can be interpreted as being representative of U. S. households including one or more children under 14 years of age. Included in this discussion are the primary demographic variables (i.e., age, race, sex, household size, marital status and kinship structure), general economic indicators (i.e., income, poverty status and sources of economic support), employment characteristics of respondents and, where applicable, thei spouses.

Characteristics of the Respondents

Respondents were selected under an extreme sex bias. That is, the preferred respondent was defined, in all cases, as the female primarily responsible for care of the children. Married males in two-parent households were interviewed in only a handful of cases (n = 19).

The weighted distribution of respondents by sex is reported on the following page as Table III-1. Given the overwhelming proportion of females shown, together with the distribution of household relationships presented subsequently in this section, it can reasonably be construed that, for analytical purposes, the term respondent is virtually synonymous with "mother." Only

TABLE III-1

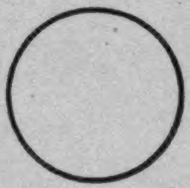
SEX OF RESPONDENT

Sex	Projected Households*	Percent
Male	182	0.7
Female	24,196	99.3
TOTAL	24,378	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 1

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4608
Non-response	1
TOTAL	4609

22 interviews involved households headed by unmarried males. Of the 4,609 households interviewed, 4,539 included a son or a daughter under 14. Approximately 2% of the respondents were grandparents, with most of the remaining households exhibiting other close relationship structures (e.g., respondents' siblings, nieces, nephews within the household).

It is important to underscore that households, not "families," constitute the unit basis for interviews in this study. For many variables, this fact tends to hinder comparison with census data. However, the study design presupposes that an understanding of the overall household, particularly the availability of proximate adults as caregivers, is critical to the analysis of child care practices.

The definition of respondent bears great impact on nearly all of the data collected. For example, consumer preferences, attitudes and opinions reported in the sections below are primarily those of mothers and should not be generalized to the entire adult population. Similarly, questions keyed on the respondents' spouse (e.g., "Is your spouse employed?") can be interpreted generally, but not exclusively, to denote the status of husbands.

A weighted distribution of the ages of respondents is given in Table III-2 (on the following page). The mean age is 33.8 years, with approximately 90% falling within the customary childbearing ages of 18-45. Nearly half (47.4%) are included in the modal category "26-35."

The great majority (82.2%) of respondents were married at the time of the survey. (Table III-3). Less than one percent reported spouses who were physically absent from the household.

TABLE III-2

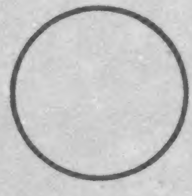
AGE OF RESPONDENT

Age	Projected Households	Percent
Under 18	47	0.2
18 - 25	3,812	15.7
26 - 35	11,530	47.4
36 - 45	6,647	27.3
46 - 55	1,973	8.1
56 - 64	222	0.9
65 & Up	78	0.3
Total	24,308	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 1

BASE: All households of Children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,588
Non-response.	21
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-3

MARITAL STATUS

Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Married	20,027	82.2
Never Married	686	2.8
Separated	1,301	5.3
Divorced	1,722	7.1
Widowed	633	2.6
TOTAL	24,369	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 63

BASE: All households with children under 14

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,606
Non-response	3
TOTAL	4,609

The educational level of respondents is presented in Table III-4. This distribution, which includes large proportions of high school drop-outs, high school graduates and those with post-secondary educations, portrays a broad typological cross-section.

Race and Ethnicity

As we have noted in Section II, the sampling plan was designed to embrace disproportionally large numbers of minority and low-income interviewees via planned oversampling. In both cases, the goal of attaining sufficient raw interviews to support detailed analysis of these population subgroups was achieved.

Race was recorded from observation where the interviewer was able to make certain determinations. Where there was doubt, the respondent was asked to select the appropriate racial category.

Race and ethnic characteristics were recorded only for respondents. It is therefore an explicit analytical assumption throughout this report that the respondent's race may be attributed to all members in the household, particularly where patterns of child care usage have been expressed as distributions of children by race or ethnicity.

Both raw and projected distributions of respondents by race are given in Table III-5 due to the import of the oversampling. In our opinion, the unweighted sample space for racial minorities (n = 1,602) is demonstrably adequate for the partitioned analysis intended.

A second item (question 66) was included in the questionnaire to identify respondents who perceived themselves as Spanish in ethnicity. Results from this question are given in Table III-6. The question was not asked of American Indians or Asian-Americans.

TABLE III-4

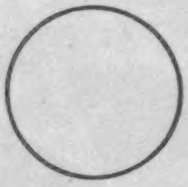
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Level	Projected Households*	Percent
Grades 1 - 8	1,726	7.1
Some high school	4,557	18.7
High school graduate	9,382	38.5
Some college or other post high school work	5,479	22.5
College graduate or higher	3,203	13.2
TOTAL	24,337	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 62

BASE: All households with children under 14


100%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,601
Non-response	8
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-5

RESPONDENT'S RACE

Race	Raw Interviews	Projected Households*	Adjusted Percent
White	3,006	19,559	80.2
Black	1,429	3,575	14.7
American Indian	52	462	1.9
Asian American	36	337	1.4
Other***	85	456	1.9
TOTAL	4,608	24,389	100.0

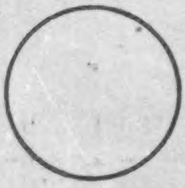
SOURCE: Question 65

BASE: All households with children under 14

*Reported in thousands

**Recorded by observation where there was no doubt

***Not read



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,608
Non-response	1
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-6

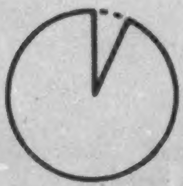
ETHNICITY: SPANISH BACKGROUND

Spanish Background	Projected Households*	Percent
Mexican-American	690	3.0
Puerto Rican	197	0.9
Of other Spanish heritage	430	1.9
Not of Spanish background	21,732	94.3
TOTAL	23,048	100.0

SOURCE: Question 66

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: Respondents whose race is either white or black



94.3%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,415
Did not apply	173
No response	21
TOTAL	4,609

Finally, a summary variable was constructed from both the race and the Spanish ethnicity variables as shown in Table III-7. The logical methodology used in combining these items held that Spanish-ethnicity takes priority in summary classification over race.

Household Size and Structure

The sample households range in size from two (by definition) to fifteen (Table III-8). The modal size is four members (mean = 4.46), tending to confirm the image of the "typical American family." Fewer than one in twenty (4.2%) consist only of mother and child, a structure which may be assumed to represent a care-demanding circumstance, at least for non-public-assistance households.

In the broadest sense, the concept of "household" is very nearly synonymous with that of "family" since fewer than one percent contain unrelated members. The proportional distribution of relationships shown (Table III-9) merits clarification since percentages do not reflect the absolute proportions of household members of a given relationship. Instead, figures represent the probability of a sample household containing at least one member of a certain relationship. For example, while an estimated 77.6% include at least one son, some include more than one son. Given that the categories are not exclusive, the percents do not, of course, add to 100%.

(In any event, it is somewhat enigmatic that there are substantially more households (5.4%) that contain sons than contain daughters. Perhaps daughters are more likely to occur in pairs ?! On the other hand, all other sex-linked relational pairs favor females. This phenomenon, if intellectually interesting, has little direct analytical import.)

TABLE III-7

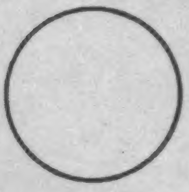
RACE/ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION

Category	Projected Households*	Percent
White	18,312	75.1
Black	3,507	14.4
Spanish	1,316	5.4
Other	1,255	5.1
TOTAL	24,389	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 65 and 66

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,608
Non-response	1
Total	4,609

TABLE III-8

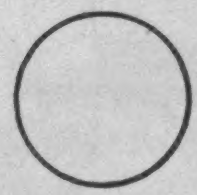
TOTAL FAMILY SIZE

Number of Family Members	Projected Households*	Percent
2	1,025	4.2
3	5,618	23.0
4	7,944	32.6
5	5,003	20.5
6	2,511	10.3
7	1,251	5.1
8	546	2.2
9	224	0.9
10	112	0.5
11	122	0.5
12	25	0.1
13	8	0.0
14	0	0.0
15	2	0.0
TOTAL	24,390	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 1

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,609

TABLE III-9

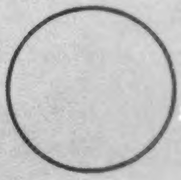
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING MEMBERS OF A GIVEN RELATIONSHIP

Relationship to Respondent	Projected Households*	Percent
Self (Male)	182	0.7
Self (Female)	24,196	99.2
Husband	19,960	81.8
Wife	100	0.4
Son	18,920	77.6
Daughter	17,655	72.4
Brother	252	1.0
Sister	280	1.1
Father	280	1.1
Mother	732	3.0
Grandson	270	1.1
Granddaughter	314	1.3
Grandfather	29	0.1
Grandmother	94	0.4
Nephew	103	0.4
Niece	109	0.4
Uncle	32	0.1
Aunt	64	0.3
Other Relatives	60	0.2
Unrelated Persons	151	0.6
Unknown relationships	98	0.4
TOTAL	24,390	100.0%

SOURCE: Question 1

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: All households with children under 14



100%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	0	0.0
2	422	9.2
3	2,070	44.9
4	1,905	41.3
5	160	3.5
6	38	0.8
7	11	0.2
8	3	0.1
Valid answers	4,609	100.0

From this probability distribution, it is clear that at least nine of ten families are styled after the traditional nuclear model consisting of parents and children. Yet 212 interviews do describe households including five or more relationships, a fact which may make some analysis of "complex families" possible in the future.

A second similar probability-of- relationship distribution (Table III-10) is limited to children under 14. Except sons and daughters, the only children that are represented at greater than a 1% probability are grandchildren.

The average number of children under 14 per household is 1.96 with an observed maximum of nine children (Table III-11). The estimated distribution by age is presented as Table III-12.

As a topic of ancillary interest, respondents were asked if any of their children had disabilities or special problems. Fully 8.6% (projected n = 2.06 million) answered affirmatively. These respondents were then asked the ages of the applicable disabled or "special" children. The resultant distribution is given by age in Table III-13.

Economic and Employment Characteristics

More than 90% (22.2 million) of households with children under 14 receive at least some economic support from one or more household members (Table III-14). Of these, approximately 87% contain male respondents or husbands contributing support and 41% include breadwinning female respondents or wives. No other household member, related or unrelated, contributes with sufficient frequency to merit generalization. Three-quarters report no financial support from external sources (Table III-15).

TABLE III-10

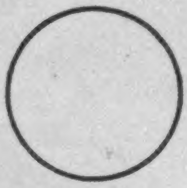
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 14 OF A GIVEN RELATIONSHIP

Relationship to Respondent	Projected Households*	Percent
Son	17,048	69.9
Daughter	16,061	65.9
Brother	19	0.1
Sister	31	0.1
Grandson	270	1.1
Granddaughter	307	1.3
Nephew	75	0.3
Niece	85	0.3
Other relatives	9	0.0
Unrelated persons	25	0.1
Unknown relationships	69	0.3
TOTAL	24,388	100.0

SOURCE: Question 1

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	2,766	60.0
2	1,785	38.7
3	48	1.0
4	9	0.2
Valid answers	4,608	100.0
Non-response	1	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE III-11

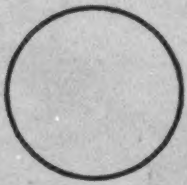
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Number of Children	Projected Households*	Percent
1	9,522	39.0
2	8,995	36.9
3	3,970	16.3
4	1,288	5.3
5	408	1.7
6	116	0.5
7	84	0.3
8	4	0.0
9	4	0.0
TOTAL	24,390	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 1

BASE: All households with
children under 14



100%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,609

TABLE III-12

AGE OF CHILDREN

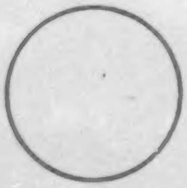
Age	Projected Children*	Percent
Under 3 (Subtotal)	8,091	16.9
Under 1	3,239	6.8
1	2,657	5.5
2	3,195	6.7
3-5 (Subtotal)	10,749	22.4
3	3,517	7.3
4	3,588	7.5
5	3,644	7.6
6-9 (Subtotal)	13,976	29.1
6	3,517	7.3
7	3,477	7.2
8	3,403	7.1
9	3,578	7.5
10-13 (Subtotal)	15,148	31.6
10	3,717	7.7
11	4,023	8.4
12	3,808	7.9
13	3,600	7.5
TOTAL	47,963	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 1

BASE: All children under 14

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,609



100%

TABLE III-13

AGE OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES OR SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Age	Projected Number of Children*	Percent
Under one year	22	1.0
One year	84	3.7
Two years	125	5.6
Three years	157	7.0
Four years	147	6.5
Five years	236	10.5
Six years	204	9.1
Seven years	192	8.6
Eight years	226	10.1
Nine years	153	6.8
Ten years	150	6.8
Eleven years	151	6.7
Twelve years	219	9.7
Thirteen years	183	8.2
TOTAL	2,249	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 5

BASE: Children with disabilities or special problems

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	419
Non-response	8,978
TOTAL	9,397

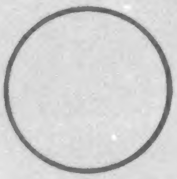
TABLE III-14

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM MEMBERS OF A GIVEN RELATIONSHIP

Relationship to Respondent	Projected Households*	Percent
Self (Male)	144	0.7
Self (Female)	8,986	40.5
Husband	19,076	86.1
Wife	55	0.2
Son	205**	0.9
Daughter	133	0.6
Brother	28	0.1
Sister	37	0.2
Father	46	0.2
Mother	109	0.5
Grandson	0	0.0
Granddaughter	0	0.0
Grandfather	3	0.0
Grandmother	43	0.2
Nephew	7	0.0
Niece	0	0.0
Uncle	2	0.0
Aunt	0	0.0
Other Relatives	7	0.0
Unrelated Persons	57	0.3
Unknown relationships	21	0.1
TOTAL***	22,166	100.0%

SOURCE: Question 2

BASE: All households with children under 14


100%

*Reported in thousands

**This should be interpreted as 205 thousand households have one or more sons that help support the children

***Does not include households having no supporting members (unweighted n = 598)

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
0	598	13.0
1	2,757	59.8
2	1,214	26.3
3	36	0.8
4	3	0.1
5	1	0.0
Valid answers	4,609	100.0

TABLE III-15

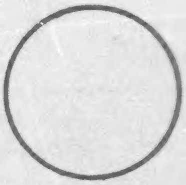
SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF CHILDREN (FROM OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD)

Sources	Projected Households*	Percent
Spouse or ex-spouse (outside of your household)	1,686	6.9
Relative (outside of your household)	170	0.7
Other person (outside of your household)	42	0.2
Government payments or subsidies expressly for child care	312	1.3
Income tax deductions for child care payments	250	1.0
Work Incentive Program (WIN)	24	0.1
Aid for Dependent Children	1,639	6.7
Other public welfare program	1,099	4.5
Other government source (Veterans Administration, Social Security, etc.)	1,670	6.9
Other private agency or organization	0	0.0
None	18,569	76.4
TOTAL	24,304	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 3

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Relative Percent
1	4,327	94.2
2	237	5.2
3	22	0.5
4	6	0.1
Valid answers	4,592	100.0
Non-response	17	
TOTAL	4,609	

A fourth, or roughly six million, receive additional financial support from *outside* the household. Among the sources tabulated are support from an estranged spouse (6.9 %) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC-6.7%). The categories "other public welfare" (4.5%) and "other government source" (6.9%) are generally undefined, including food stamps, the "adult" welfare categories (blind, disabled, old age assistance), social security, veterans' benefits, general assistance, Medicaid and myriad other assistance programs. Finally, the category "income tax deductions" may not have been stated entirely clearly and may yield a suspect statistic although it is reported in Table III-15 without note.

A distribution of the gross annual household cash income is shown in Table III-16. This item (question 67) yielded the lowest response rate (88.5%) of all the basic survey variables, due primarily to refusals. The reader is therefore cautioned that non-response is not allocated in the projected distribution.

A second income variable, poverty status (Table III-17), was constructed as a function of gross income and household size using the interagency government poverty-level tables of April 30, 1975. Since farm households could not be identified on the basis of questionnaire data, figures for non-farm families were applied to all households.

The three categories shown (below poverty, above poverty to 200% of poverty and above 200% of poverty) are particularly relevant to federal policy-related research since eligibility for various programs and benefits is determined by the poverty level. Furthermore, the three classes correspond, if only very roughly, to the vernacular notion of "poor," "marginal" (or "near poor") and "non-poor" (or "middle-class") households. Consequently, this contrast variable is and will continue to be used more prominently than simple income in our analyses.

TABLE III-16

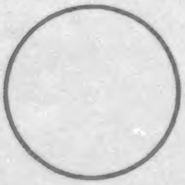
ANNUAL INCOME OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD

Income Class	Projected Households*	Percent
Under $2,000	200	0.9
$2,000-2,999	340	1.6
3,000-3,999	804	3.7
4,000-4,999	744	3.4
5,000-5,999	937	4.3
6,000-6,999	1,171	5.4
7,000-7,999	893	4.1
8,000-8,999	847	3.9
9,000-9,999	900	4.2
10,000-11,999	2,713	12.5
12,000-14,999	3,965	18.3
15,000-19,999	4,416	20.4
20,000 and up	3,693	17.0
TOTAL	21,624	100.0

SOURCE: Question 67

Reported in thousands

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,081
Non-response	528
TOTAL	4,609

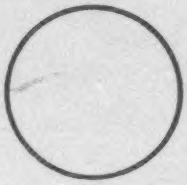
TABLE III-17

ANNUAL INCOME OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD IN RELATION TO POVERTY LINE**

Income Class	Projected Households*	Percent
Below poverty	3,212	14.9
Poverty to 200% poverty	5,285	24.4
Over 200% poverty	13,127	60.7
TOTAL	21,624	100.0

SOURCE: Question 67

BASE: All households with children under 14



*Reported in thousands

**Poverty level criterion as a function of family size is as follows:*

Family Size	*Poverty Level*	*Family Size*	*Poverty Line*
2	$3,410	5	$5,870
3	4,230	6	6,690
4	5,050		

For each additional member $820 is added. These figures are used by the Department of Labor and Bureau of the Census for non-farm families in the continental U.S. and became effective April 30, 1975.

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,081
Non-response	528
TOTAL	4,609

Because child care usage, particularly of the more formal methods, is so often job-related, household employment characteristics assume a quintessential role in our attempt to describe the sample universe. With this in mind, it is important to note that over a third of the respondents are employed at least part-time, with nearly a quarter assuming full-time jobs (Table III-18). Including respondents who are enrolled in school or job training programs (Table III-19), some 9.6 million estimated households have primary caregivers with work or educational commitments.

Both the distribution of earned income (Table III-20) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics taxonomy of job classifications (Table III-21) for respondents paint woefully stereotypical portraits of the American Woman. Only 1.2 % of respondents (versus 17% of households) earn over $20,000 with nearly half (45% versus 9.6% for households) earning under $5,000, albeit true that about one-third of those employed work only part-time. By the same token, the majority are employed in service or clerical positions.

In analyzing many of the attitude variables and in assessing previous child care usage experience (see Section IV), it is worth noting that about half of those respondents not currently working have worked at some time since having children (Table III-22).

On the other hand, nine out of ten of the spouses (i.e., "husbands") are currently employed on a full-time basis (Table III-23). An estimated 6.4% are not employed, a figure roughly commensurate with the national unemployment rate.

TABLE III-18

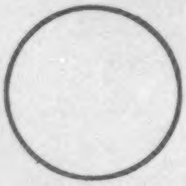
RESPONDENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Full-time	5,737	23.6
Part-time	3,196	13.1
Neither	15,375	63.3
TOTAL	24,309	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 47

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,596
Non-response	13
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-19

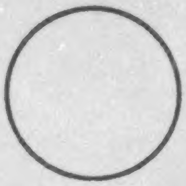
RESPONDENT'S ENROLLMENT STATUS IN SCHOOL OR JOB TRAINING

Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Full-time	960	4.0
Part-time	1,124	4.6
Neither	22,192	91.4
TOTAL	24,276	100.0

SOURCE: Question 49

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,589
Non-response	20
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-20

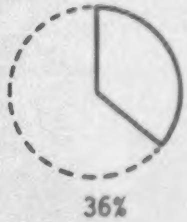
ANNUAL EARNED INCOME OF WORKING RESPONDENTS

Income Class	Projected Households*	Percent
Under $2,000	1,006	12.8
$2,000-2,999	932	11.8
3,000-3,999	805	10.2
4,000-4,999	801	10.2
5,000-5,999	784	9.9
6,000-6,999	679	8.6
7,000-7,999	620	7.9
8,000-8,999	627	8.0
9,000-9,999	426	5.4
10,000-11,999	616	7.8
12,000-14,999	337	4.3
15,000-19,999	158	2.0
20,000 and up	92	1.2
TOTAL	7,884	100.0

SOURCE: Question 56

Reported in thousands

BASE: Households with working respondents



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,566
Did not apply	2,848
Non-response	195
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-21

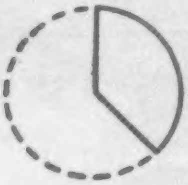
JOB CLASSIFICATIONS OF WORKING RESPONDENTS

Job Classifications	Projected Households*	Percent
Professional, technical	1,703	19.4
Farmers, farm managers	0	0.0
Managers, officials, proprietors	499	5.7
Clerical	3,343	38.1
Sales workers	370	4.2
Craftsmen, foremen	151	1.7
Operatives	782	8.9
Private household workers	137	1.6
Service workers	1,630	18.6
Farm laborers and foremen	145	1.7
Non-farm laborers	7	0.1
TOTAL	8,767	100.0

SOURCE: Question 55

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: Employed respondents


36%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,738
Did not apply	2,848
Non-response	23
TOTAL	4,609

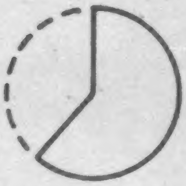
TABLE III-22

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NON-WORKING RESPONDENTS

Response	Projected Households	Percent
Worked since having children	7,596	49.6
Haven't worked since having children	7,714	50.4
TOTAL	15,310	100.0

SOURCE: Question 57

BASE: Households in which mother is not presently working



62%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,826
Did not apply	1,774
Non-response	9
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-23

SPOUSE'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS

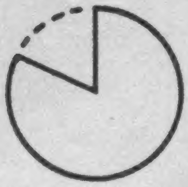
Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Full-time	18,168	90.8
Part-time	567	2.8
Neither	1,283	6.4
TOTAL	20,017	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 64

BASE: Married respondents

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	3,434
Did not apply	1,174
No response	1
TOTAL	4,609



SECTION III APPENDIX

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

TABLE III-24

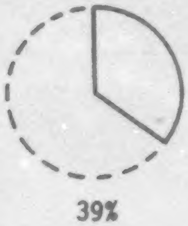
HOURS PER WEEK SPENT AWAY FROM HOME FOR WORK, SCHOOL, AND JOB TRAINING

Hours Away	Projected Households*	Percent
1-9	674	7.4
10-19	1,035	11.3
20-29	1,175	12.9
30-39	1,340	14.7
40-49	4,029	44.2
50 and up	871	9.5
TOTAL	9,122	100.0

SOURCE: Question 53

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Households with respondents that work, go to school or take job training



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,813
Did not apply	2,706
Non-response	90
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-25

SCHEDULE FOR WORK, SCHOOL, OR JOB TRAINING: GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Description	Projected Households*	Percent
Fixed shift	7,099	74.6
Rotating shift	389	4.1
Irregular, predictable shift	986	10.4
Irregular, unpredictable shift	936	9.8
Split shift	111	1.2
TOTAL	9,521	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 52

BASE: Households in which mothers work, go to school, or are in job training

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,882
Did not apply	2,706
Non-response	21
TOTAL	4,609

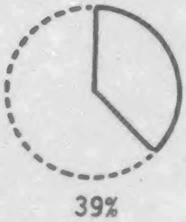


TABLE III-26

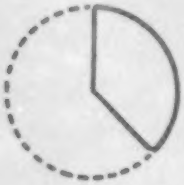
SCHEDULE FOR WORK, SCHOOL, OR JOB TRAINING: TIME OF DAY

Time of Day	Projected Households*	Percent
Whole day	5,592	58.7
Mornings only	824	8.6
Afternoons only	382	4.0
Evenings only	689	7.2
At night (overnight) only	225	2.4
Varying times	1,812	19.0
TOTAL	9,524	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 50

BASE: Households in which mothers work, go to school, or are in job training



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,882
Did not apply	2,706
Non-response	21
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-27

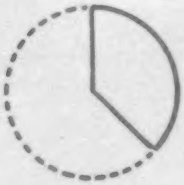
SCHEDULE FOR WORK, SCHOOL, OR JOB TRAINING: DAYS OF THE WEEK

Days of the Week	Projected Households*	Percent
Weekdays	6,784	71.2
Weekends	141	1.5
Weekdays and weekends	2,601	27.3
TOTAL	9,526	100.0

SOURCE: Question 51

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Households in which mothers work, go to school or are in job training



39%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,884
Did not apply	2,706
Non-response	19
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE III-28

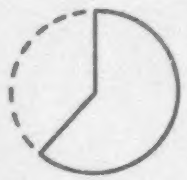
REASONS FOR NOT WORKING

Reasons	Projected Households*	Percent
1. I am in school or job training	538	3.6
2. I can contribute more to my family as a homemaker	7,964	52.8
3. I'm not physically able to work	1,406	9.3
4. My youngest child is too young to leave with someone else	3,921	26.0
5. I'm too busy with other responsibilities to have the time to work	3,316	22.0
6. Taking care of my children is more creative and satisfying than taking a job	6,414	42.5
7. I don't need the money	1,832	12.1
8. I can't make enough money to make it worth my while to work	2,741	18.2
9. I just don't like to work	638	4.2
10. I can't find the kind of job I want	761	5.0
11. I don't have enough job skills	1,355	9.0
12. My spouse doesn't want me to work	4,835	32.1
13. I am the only one who should take care of my child	3,003	19.9
14. I can't find the kind of child care arrangements I would need to work	1,101	7.3
15. I can't afford the kind of child care arrangements I would need to work	1,145	7.6
16. I can't find a job, none available	769	5.1
17. I am presently looking for a job	803	5.3
18. None of the above	588	3.9
TOTAL	15,080	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 48

BASE: Households in which respondent is not employed



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	808	29.1
2	645	23.2
3	536	19.3
4	391	14.1
5	177	6.4
6	112	4.0
7	61	2.2
8	25	0.9
9	11	0.4
10	6	0.2
11	2	0.1
12	1	0.0
Valid answers	2,775	100.0
Did not apply	1,774	
Non-response	60	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE III-29

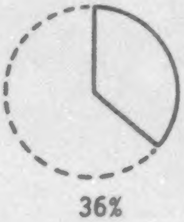
REASONS FOR WORKING

Reason	Projected Households*	Percent
1. It is necessary for economic survival	5,289	60.1
2. To get a little bit more than the basic necessities	3,600	40.9
3. To buy the nicer things, luxuries, get ahead	2,312	26.3
4. I don't want to be on welfare	1,627	18.5
5. It gives me a feeling of independence and self-satisfaction	3,727	42.4
6. I like what I do on my job	4,357	49.5
7. To get out of the house and away from the children for a while	1,098	12.5
8. To have contact with other adults and their ideas	2,634	29.9
TOTAL	8,796	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 54

BASE: Households with working mothers



Unweighted Sample Disposition

# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	467	26.8
2	404	23.2
3	363	20.9
4	217	12.5
5	156	9.0
6	92	5.3
7	25	1.4
8	16	0.9
Valid answers	1,740	100.0
Did not apply	2,869	
TOTAL	9,397	

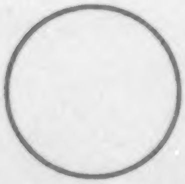
TABLE III-30

RACE/ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN

Category	Projected Children	Percent
White	34,439	71.8
Black	7,584	15.8
Spanish	3,027	6.3
Other	2,912	6.1
TOTAL	47,962	100.0

SOURCE: Questions 65 and 66 *Reported in thousands*

BASE: All children


100%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	9,396
Non-response	1
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE III-31

SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF CHILDREN FROM OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD: A DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHILDREN

Sources	Projected Households* Children	Percent
Spouse or ex-spouse (outside of your household)	3,384	7.1
Relative (outside of your household)	317	0.7
Other person (outside of your household)	105	0.2
Government payments or subsidies expressly for child care	726	1.5
Income tax deductions for child care payments	408	0.9
Work Incentive Program (WIN)	43	0.1
Aid for Dependent Children	4,158	8.7
Other public welfare program	2,446	5.1
Other government source (Veterans Administration, Social Security, etc.)	3,132	6.6
Other private agency or organization	0	0.0
None	35,667	74.7
TOTAL	47,743	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 3

BASE: All children

100%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Relative Percent
1	8,717	93.2
2	559	6.0
3	64	0.7
4	16	0.2
Valid answers	9,356	100.0
Non-response	41	
TOTAL	9,397	

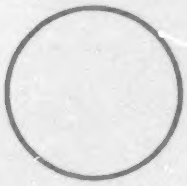
TABLE III-32

ANNUAL INCOME OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD IN RELATION TO POVERTY LINE**: A DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN

Income Class	Projected Children*	Percent
Below poverty	8,094	18.9
Poverty to 200% poverty	11,166	26.1
Over 200% poverty	23,482	54.9
TOTAL	42,743	100.0

SOURCE: Question 67

BASE: All children


100%

**Reported in thousands*

***Poverty level criterion as a function of family size is as follows:*

Family Size	*Poverty Level*	*Family Size*	*Poverty Line*
2	*$3,410*	*5*	*$5,870*
3	*4,230*	*6*	*6,690*
4	*5,050*		

For each additional member $820 is added. These figures are used by the Department of Labor and Bureau of the Census for non-farm families in the continental U.S. and became effective April 30, 1975.

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	8,348
Non-response	1,049
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE III-33

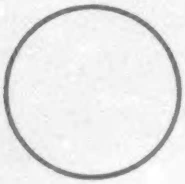
THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN WHO HAVE DISABILITIES OR SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Children	Projected Households*	Percent
With disabilities or special problems	2,068	8.5
Without disabilities or special problems	22,286	91.5
TOTAL	24,354	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 4

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,601
Non-response	8
TOTAL	4,609

Section IV

MEASURES OF CHILD CARE USAGE

SECTION IV

MEASURES OF CHILD CARE USAGE

Overview

In this section, levels of child care usage are presented from two statistical perspectives: households and children. Furthermore, four basic definitions of consumption are proffered for use throughout the remainder of the report as follows:

- Total Methods Used. Under this definition, any household which uses any form of child care, even if very occasionally, including casual care by the spouse, an older sibling or even the respondent at her or his place of work. This definition, obviously, is only of passing interest from an analytical viewpoint and embraces about 90% of households.

- Users of a "Principal" Method. Households or children using or receiving care from one or more of nine types of caregivers or institutions not included in the immediate family nucleus. These principal types are (1) in-home care by a relative, (2) in-home care by a non-relative, (3) other-home care by a relative, (4) other-home care by a non-relative, (5) nursery and pre-schools, (6) day care centers, (7) cooperative programs, (8) before and after school care programs and (9) Headstart Unless otherwise noted, the term "user" in this report refers to any household reporting at least one child receiving one or more of these types of care, even if infrequently.

- Main Method. Respondents using more than one of the nine principal types listed above were asked to select one as their most important or "main" method. This variable is useful in its own right as an indicator of importance and is, in addition, used as a key or frame of reference in the structure of the questionnaire.

- Children Receiving One or More Hours of Care per Week. Some respondents reported that their children received given types of care so infrequently as to "average" less than an hour per week. Where distributions and mean levels of usage are given, these observations were intentionally dropped as being insubstantial.

Also included in this section are the schedules and times of day various types of care are used, usage of special summer care arrangements and, for three more formal methods (in-home by non-relative, nursery schools and day care centers), licensure status of the caregiver where known. Supplemental cross-tabulations and tables of mean usage by poverty status, race/ethnicity, and summary marital/employment status are included in the appendix at the end of the section.

Maximum Usage Estimates

After listing all members of the household by age and relationship, interviewers asked, for each child under 14, what methods of child care were used for that child, no matter how infrequently, including even very informal arrangements within the household. Fully 88% of the children (Table IV-1) representing 89.7% of the households (Table IV-2) reported some usage of care. An estimated 15.8 million (64.7%) reported using at least one of the nine principal methods.

TABLE IV-1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE TYPE OF CARE

	Projected Children*	Percent
Children receiving at least one type of care	42,220	88.0
Children not receiving child care	5,743	12.0
TOTAL	47,963	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 7

BASE: All children

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	9,397

TABLE IV-2

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS USING AT LEAST ONE TYPE OF CHILD CARE

	Projected Households*	Percent
Using at least one type	21,888	89.7
Not using any child care	2,502	11.3
TOTAL	24,390	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 7

BASE: All households with children under 14

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,609

The logical presence of some usage is given by method as a distribution of children (Table IV-3) and households (Table IV-4). To the surprise of no one, care by the spouse leads the list.

In general, both tables are dominated by providers related to the child, including care in a relative's home and in the child's home and informal care by siblings. Only about 7% of children receive "formal" care in nursery schools or day care centers. Perhaps the most important observation to be made from these tables concerns the availability of relatives as child care providers.

When users of any of the principal (first nine) methods were asked what they considered to be their "main method," nearly half (48.2%) identified a "non-nuclear" relative as the provider (Table IV-5).

At this point, it should be noted that the difference between nursery school and day care center care is not entirely clear, since a given facility could provide full-time care and possess all the attributes of a day care center but simply be titled a "nursery school." If there is a single important categorical difference between these methods of care (other than local nomenclature), it probably lies in the respondent's perception of the mode of usage. Under this hypothesis, two users of the same facility—one part-time in order to provide social contact for the child, the other full-time because the parents work—might identify the method of care as nursery school and day care center respectively. In any event, overall users of "day care centers" are nearly twice as likely to identify that method as their "main method" as are "nursery school" users.

Measures of Usage

As we have noted, a great proportion in the overall distribution of children "using" child care consists of marginal (very infrequent) users. Only about 26.4 million children (62.5% of the gross "sometimes use" population) receive

TABLE IV-3

TYPES OF CARE RECEIVED BY CHILDREN

Type of Care	Projected Children*	Percent
1. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	11,470	27.2
2. In own home by non-relative	11,107	26.3
3. In other home by relative	13,706	32.5
4. In other home by non-relative	8,345	19.8
5. In nursery school or pre-school	1,981	4.7
6. In a day care center	960	2.3
7. In a cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	546	1.3
8. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	1,676	4.0
9. Headstart	130	0.3
10. In own home by spouse	21,832	51.7
11. In own home by child's older brother or sister	12,397	29.4
12. Child stays by self	5,144	12.2
13. Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister	2,799	6.6
14. Public or private school - kindergarten and above	9,439	22.4
15. Cared for by parent at work	701	1.7
TOTAL	42,220	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 7

BASE: Children receiving at least one type of care

88%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
#Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	2,907	36.1
2	2,419	30.0
3	1,429	17.8
4	703	8.7
5	403	5.0
6	131	1.6
7	40	0.5
8	18	0.2
Valid answers	8,050	100.0
Did not apply	1,347	
TOTAL	9,397	

TABLE IV-4

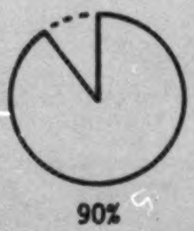
TYPES OF CARE USED

Type of Care	Projected Households*	Percent
1. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	5,780	26.4
2. In own home by non-relative	5,632	25.7
3. In other home by relative	7,706	35.2
4. In other home by non-relative	5,137	23.5
5. In nursery school or pre-school	1,769	8.1
6. In a day care center	698	3.2
7. In a cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	340	1.6
8. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	1,078	4.9
9. Headstart	105	0.5
10. In own home by spouse	11,460	52.4
11. In own home by child's older brother or sister	6,770	30.9
12. Child stays by self	3,831	17.5
13. Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister	1,950	8.9
14. Public or private school - kindergarten and above	5,706	26.1
15. Cared for by parent at work	444	2.0
TOTAL	21,888	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 7

BASE: Households using at least one type of care



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	1,219	30.0
2	1,202	29.6
3	778	19.2
4	435	10.7
5	238	5.9
6	104	2.6
7	44	1.1
8	23	0.6
9	11	0.3
10	2	0.0
11	1	0.0
Valid answers	4,057	100.0
Did not apply	552	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE IV-5

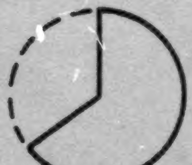
MAIN TYPE OF CARE USED

Type of Care	Projected Households*	Percent
1. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	3,418	21.8
2. In own home by non-relative	3,176	20.3
3. In other home by relative	4,136	26.4
4. In other home by non-relative	2,513	16.1
5. In nursery school or pre-school	874	5.6
6. In a daycare center	550	3.5
7. In a cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	139	0.9
8. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	308	2.0
9. Headstart	71	0.5
10. In own home by spouse	266	1.7
11. In own home by child's older brother or sister	149	1.0
12. Child stays by self	4	0.0
13. Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister	17	0.1
14. Public or private school - kindergarten and above	10	0.1
15. Cared for by parent at work	6	0.0
TOTAL	15,636	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 14

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,838
Did not apply	1,740
No response	31
TOTAL	4,609

care (under one or more of the nine principal types) with sufficient regularity to "average" an hour or more per week (Table IV-6). Even within this group of "regular users" (under a very liberal assumption indeed), most (53.6%) average less than 10 hours a week. About 21%, or an estimated 5.6 million of these children, representing just under 12% of all children under 14, receive full-time-equivalent care (defined as 30 or more hours per week).

The distribution of usage levels is, as one would expect, very strongly tied to the method used (Table IV-7).* Most (56%) day care-center-using children utilize the services at a full-time-equivalent rate, whereas about three-quarters of all the home-based-care users (methods 1-4) receive care less than 10 hours a week.

Children receiving care in another home by a non-relative are of particular interest in this analyses, since regulated "family day care homes" would generally fall under this heading. But given the proportion of "light" users (67.2% receiving less than 10 hours), it is probable that at least half of the "other home by non-relative" group represents informal arrangements among friends and neighbors rather than the more structured "family day care home." This inference is supported in part by the proportion of respondents who exchange services and favors for care rather than cash (cf., Section VI on costs).

Regardless of the structural characteristics of "other home by non-relative" care, it is interesting that the distribution of usage is among the flattest (most broadly distributed) of the methods. This would tend to confirm speculations that this method embraces a variety of usage modalities.

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*Sample dispositions for each method are included in the appendix to this section.

TABLE IV-6

COMBINED HOURS THAT CHILDREN USE ALL TYPES OF CARE**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	14,125	53.6
10-19	4,678	17.7
20-29	1,981	7.5
30-39	1,153	4.4
40-49	2,993	11.4
50 and up	1,425	5.4
TOTAL	26,356	100.0
Mean Hours***	16.1	

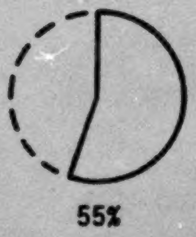
SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children using at least one type of child care on average of one hour per week

**Reported in thousands*

***Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week*

****Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells*



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,867
Did not apply	1,347
Missing data	3,183
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-7

SUMMARY TABLE:
HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE**

Type of Care	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 & up	Total	
							Percent	Projected Children*
1. Own home by relative	76.5	9.0	4.4	3.0	5.5	1.6	100.0	9,460
2. Own home by non-relative	80.9	8.2	4.6	1.6	3.5	1.2	100.0	9,715
3. Other home by relative	74.4	10.1	4.3	1.8	7.2	2.1	100.0	11,318
4. Other home by non-relative	67.2	9.5	6.6	3.6	10.9	2.2	100.0	7,065
5. Nursery or pre-school	47.3	21.5	3.5	4.2	18.7	4.9	100.0	1,921
6. Day care center	17.5	11.5	14.6	10.8	40.1	5.4	100.0	950
7. Cooperative program	84.4	6.0	4.1	3.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	538
8. Before/after school program	79.1	17.9	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,581
9. Headstart	13.4	27.4	24.2	31.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	121

SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving at least one hour of care in the respective types

Reported in thousands.

***For frequencies, sample disposition and other information, see tables* on pages IV-40 to IV-48.

Usage Schedule

Our analysis of the mode and significance of usage is greatly augmented by three additional variables, also collected by both child and method. First, respondents were asked when, during the day or night, each applicable child usually received a given type of care. The results (Table IV-8) reinforce the developing pattern that nursery and day care centers are most likely to be used on a regular, full-time basis. "Other home by non-relative" is broadly distributed and encompasses a broad range of usage modalities, and most home-based care can probably be termed "babysitting." The distribution for "before and after school program" is suspect (e.g., "evenings" at 6.5% and "whole day" at 3.9%) and may reflect misinterpretations by some respondents.

A second schedule-related question, days of the week used, yields a congruent distribution (Table IV-9), with nursery schools, day care centers, before and after school programs, and Headstart most frequently used during the week. Care by relatives and all in-home care is used either on weekdays or weekends with approximately equal probability. Once again, however, other home care by non-relatives is unique, occurring more frequently during weekdays but still meeting broad, divergent needs.

A third variable, "general usage schedule" can be interpreted as a measure of regularity (Table IV-10). The same general patterns noted above are evident here, also by method.

Licensure

Respondents were asked, for each child using other home by non-relative, nursery school or center care, if the provider or facility was licensed. Based upon the valid answers attained, nearly all day care centers (97%) (Table IV-11) and 86% of nursery schools (Table IV-12) used are licensed.

TABLE IV-8

SUMMARY TABLE:
TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE**

Type of Care	Time of Day: Whole day	Mornings only	Afternoons only	Evenings only	Overnight only	Varying times	Total: Percent	Total: Projected children*
1. Own home by relative	10.0	4.1	7.0	26.1	3.5	49.3	100.0	11,347
2. Own home by non-relative	7.3	2.5	6.3	43.7	1.8	38.4	100.0	10,992
3. Other home by relative	12.8	3.9	5.6	16.4	6.5	54.8	100.0	13,573
4. Other home by non-relative	21.9	7.7	16.8	10.0	1.3	42.3	100.0	8,328
5. Nursery or pre-school	37.0	46.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	1,948
6. Day care center	64.6	7.7	14.1	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	951
7. Cooperative program	10.8	21.9	13.0	8.0	2.9	43.4	100.0	546
8. Before/after school program	3.9	1.6	67.3	6.5	0.3	20.3	100.0	1,638
9. Headstart	39.4	33.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	121

SOURCE: Question 9

BASE: Children receiving care in the respective types

**Reported in thousands*

***For frequencies, sample disposition and other information, see tables* on pages IV-49 - IV-57.

TABLE IV-9

SUMMARY TABLE:
DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE**

Type of Care	Weekdays	Weekends	Weekdays & Weekends	Total	
				Percent	Projected Children*
1. Own home by relative	27.3	21.5	51.1	100.0	11,182
2. Own home by non-relative	23.0	28.2	48.7	100.0	10,906
3. Other home by relative	27.3	24.8	47.9	100.0	13,426
4. Other home by non-relative	59.9	7.2	32.9	100.0	8,284
5. Nursery or pre-school	91.6	3.9	4.5	100.0	1,944
6. Day care center	96.7	1.9	1.4	100.0	936
7. Cooperative program	65.7	7.2	27.0	100.0	535
8. Before/after school program	80.6	2.6	16.8	100.0	1,638
9. Headstart	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121

SOURCE: Question 10

BASE: Children receiving care
in the respective types

*Reported in thousands.

***For frequencies, sample disposition and other information, see tables on ~~the following~~ pages.*
IV-58- IV60.

TABLE IV-10

SUMMARY TABLE:
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE**

Type of Care	Fixed Times	Rotating Times	Irregular, Predictible times	Irregular, Unpredictible times	Split times	Total Percent	Total Projected Children*
1. Own home by relative	15.5	2.7	12.7	67.1	2.0	100.0	11,347
2. Own home by non-relative	16.8	1.6	16.1	63.4	2.1	100.0	10,987
3. Other home by relative	14.3	2.6	13.0	68.2	1.9	100.0	13,570
4. Other home by non-relative	28.5	2.6	13.3	53.5	2.2	100.0	8,315
5. Nursery or pre-school	88.1	3.5	2.4	5.2	0.9	100.0	1,947
6. Day care center	90.4	1.1	3.8	2.8	1.8	100.0	952
7. Cooperative program	30.5	4.4	20.6	42.4	2.1	100.0	525
8. Before/after school program	63.0	9.5	15.3	10.2	2.1	100.0	1,635
9. Headstart	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	100.0	121

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in the respective types

*Reported in thousands.

**For frequencies, sample disposition and other information, see tables on pages IV-67 - IV-75.

TABLE IV-11

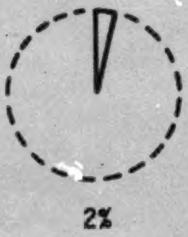
CHILDREN RECEIVING LICENSED CARE: DAY CARE CENTER

Response	Projected Children*	Percent
Licensed	820	97.1
Unlicensed	24	2.9
TOTAL	845	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 8

BASE: Children receiving care in day care center



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	177
Did not apply	9,200
Non-response	20
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-12

CHILDREN RECEIVING LICENSED CARE: NURSERY OR PRE-SCHOOL

Response	Projected Children*	Percent
Licensed	1,595	86.0
Unlicensed	260	14.0
TOTAL	1,855	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 8

BASE: Children receiving care in nursery or pre-school

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	320
Did not apply	9,049
Non-response	28
TOTAL	9,397

It should be underscored, however, that about one in ten eligible respondents either did not know whether the facility was licensed or refused to answer the question, thus presenting a relatively high probability for bias in the estimate.

By contrast, "other home by non-relative" care is seldom (10.3%) licensed. (Keep in mind, once again, that a high proportion of the responses represent informal babysitting arrangements (Table IV-13). Just under 10% of the eligible sample space is item non-response.

Summer Care

To round out our overall picture of child care, respondents were asked what special care arrangements they made during the summer months when school is out and occupational vacations are usually taken. The results from this question are summarized by Table IV-14 and sample dispositions by applicable age groupings are presented as Tables IV-15 through IV-18.

TABLE IV-13

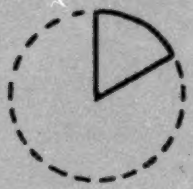
CHILDREN RECEIVING LICENSED CARE: OTHER HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Response	Projected Children*	Percent
Licensed	777	10.3
Unlicensed	6,755	89.7
TOTAL	7,532	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 8

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by non-relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,241
Did not apply	8,026
Non-response	130
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-14

USE OF SUMMER CHILD CARE*

Type	Age Group			
	0-2	3-5	6-9	10-13
1. No special summer care (same as rest of year)	40.3%	41.2%	35.2%	29.0%
2. Summer camp program	0.1	2.3	7.7	13.4
3. Community recreation program, swimming pool, or supervised playground	0.3	3.4	11.3	14.2
4. Summer school	0.0	1.2	5.8	7.2
5. Public school activities program	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.7
6. Send child to stay with relatives	7.1	10.7	10.7	10.5
7. Relative comes to stay with child	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.6
8. Neighbor or friend watches child (includes older unrelated child who is on summer vacation)	7.3	10.0	9.1	5.5
9. Cared for by older brother or sister who is on summer vacation	2.0	3.1	6.7	9.3
10. Nursery or day care program (summer only)	0.8	4.6	1.9	0.4
11. Other	3.9	2.4	2.9	2.1
12. No child care used during the summer	39.7	27.7	24.8	26.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCE: Question 6

BASE: Households with at least one child in the respective age group

**For frequencies, sample disposition and other information, see tables on the following pages.*

TABLE IV-15

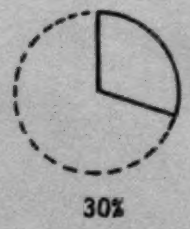
USE OF SUMMER CHILD CARE: CHILDREN 0-2

Type	Projected Households*	Percent
1. No special summer care (same as rest of year)	2,906	40.3
2. Summer camp program	6	0.1
3. Community recreation program, swimming pool, or supervised playground	21	0.3
4. Summer school	30	0.0
5. Public school activities program	0	0.0
6. Send child to stay with relatives	509	7.1
7. Relative comes to stay with child	433	6.0
8. Neighbor or friend watches child (includes older unrelated child who is on summer vacation)	526	7.3
9. Cared for by older brother or sister who is on summer vacation	141	2.0
10. Nursery or day care program (summer only)	57	0.8
11. Other	280	3.9
12. No child care used during the summer	2,864	39.7
TOTAL	7,217	100.0

SOURCE: Question 6

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Households with at least one child 0-2



Unweighted Sample Disposition

# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% [illegible]lid Answers
1	1,300	94.8
2	51	3.7
3	18	1.3
4	2	0.1
Valid answers	1,371	100.0
Did not apply	3,238	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE IV-16

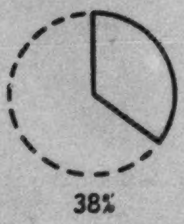
USE OF SUMMER CHILD CARE: CHILDREN 3-5

Type	Projected Households*	Percent
1. No special summer care (same as rest of year)	3,838	41.2
2. Summer camp program	215	2.3
3. Community recreation program, swimming pool, or supervised playground	320	3.4
4. Summer school	112	1.2
5. Public school activities program	29	0.3
6. Send child to stay with relatives	992	10.7
7. Relative comes to stay with child	491	5.3
8. Neighbor or friend watches child (includes older unrelated child who is on summer vacation)	931	10.0
9. Cared for by older brother or sister who is on summer vacation	290	3.1
10. Nursery or day care program (summer only)	426	4.6
11. Other	227	2.4
12. No child care used during the summer	2,576	27.7
TOTAL	9,309	100.0

SOURCE: Question 6

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Households with at least one child 3-5



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	1,645	91.5
2	115	6.4
3	30	1.7
4	4	0.2
5	4	0.2
Valid answers	1,798	100.0
Did not apply	2,811	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE IV-17

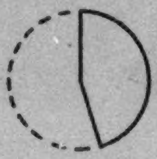
USE OF SUMMER CHILD CARE: CHILDREN 6-9

Type	Projected Households*	Percent
1. No special summer care (same as rest of year)	3,869	35.2
2. Summer camp program	852	7.7
3. Community recreation program, swimming pool, or supervised playground	1,238	11.3
4. Summer school	640	5.8
5. Public school activities program	190	1.7
6. Send child to stay with relatives	1,180	10.7
7. Relative comes to stay with child	416	3.8
8. Neighbor or friend watches child (includes older unrelated child who is on summer vacation)	995	9.1
9. Cared for by older brother or sister who is on summer vacation	739	6.7
10. Nursery or day care program (summer only)	211	1.9
11. Other	322	2.9
12. No child care used during the summer	2,728	24.8
TOTAL	10,991	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 6

BASE: Households with at least one child 6-9



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	1,838	86.6
2	198	9.3
3	59	2.8
4	19	0.9
5	6	0.3
6	1	0.0
7	1	0.0
Valid answers	2,122	100.0
Did not apply	2,487	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE IV-18

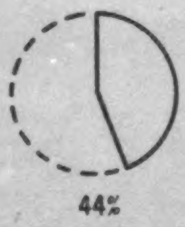
USE OF SUMMER CHILD CARE: CHILDREN 10-13

Type	Projected Households*	Percent
1. No special summer care (same as rest of year)	3,114	29.0
2. Summer camp program	1,439	13.4
3. Community recreation program, swimming pool, or supervised playground	1,521	14.2
4. Summer school	772	7.2
5. Public school activities program	290	2.7
6. Send child to stay with relatives	1,125	10.5
7. Relative comes to stay with child	386	3.6
8. Neighbor or friend watches child (includes older unrelated child who is on summer vacation)	592	5.5
9. Cared for by older brother or sister who is on summer vacation	994	9.3
10. Nursery or day care program (summer only)	43	0.4
11. Other	230	2.1
12. No child care used during the summer	2,856	26.6
TOTAL	10,731	100.0

SOURCE: Question 6

Reported in thousands

BASE: Households with at least one child 10-13



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	1,734	83.8
2	214	10.3
3	83	4.0
4	26	1.3
5	12	0.6
6	1	0.0
Valid answers	2,070	100.0
Did not apply	2,539	
TOTAL	4,609	

SECTION IV APPENDIX

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

TABLE IV-19

ALL METHODS OF CARE BY POVERTY STATUS*
(Households reported in thousands including multiple answers)

TYPE OF CARE	INCOME						TOTAL	
	Below Poverty		Poverty to 200% Poverty		Over 200% Poverty			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
Own home by relative								
Number	613	23.8%	1,310	28.1%	3,230	26.4%	5,155	26.5%
Percent	11.9%		25.4%		62.7%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative								
Number	229	8.9%	889	19.1%	3,962	32.3%	5,082	26.1%
Percent	4.5%		17.5%		78.0%		100.0%	
Other home by relative								
Number	692	26.9%	1,917	41.2%	4,373	35.7%	6,983	35.8%
Percent	9.9%		27.5%		62.6%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative								
Number	380	14.8%	957	20.6%	3,317	27.1%	4,655	23.9%
Percent	8.2%		20.6%		71.3%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school								
Number	145	5.7%	191	4.1%	1,237	10.1%	1,574	8.1%
Percent	9.2%		12.1%		78.6%		100.0%	
Day care center								
Number	137	5.4%	107	2.3%	413	3.4%	659	3.4%
Percent	20.9%		16.3%		62.7%		100.0%	
Cooperative program								
Number	1	0.1%	40	0.9%	261	2.1%	304	1.6%
Percent	0.6%		13.4%		86.0%		100.0%	
Before/after school program								
Number	60	2.3%	185	4.0%	714	5.8%	960	4.9%
Percent	6.2%		19.3%		74.5%		100.0%	
Headstart								
Number	51	2.0%	32	0.7%	12	0.1%	96	0.5%
Percent	53.3%		33.6%		13.0%		100.0%	
Own home by spouse								
Number	667	25.9%	2,301	49.4%	7,458	60.8%	10,427	53.5%
Percent	6.4%		22.1%		71.5%		100.0%	
Older sibling								
Number	1,156	45.0%	1,450	31.1%	3,380	27.6%	5,987	30.7%
Percent	19.3%		24.2%		56.5%		100.0%	
Stays by self								
Number	372	14.5%	661	14.2%	2,321	18.9%	3,356	17.2%
Percent	11.1%		19.7%		69.2%		100.0%	
Self and younger sibling								
Number	349	13.6%	383	8.2%	1,046	8.5%	1,778	9.1%
Percent	19.7%		21.5%		58.8%		100.0%	
Public or private school								
Number	760	29.5%	1,185	25.5%	3,104	25.3%	5,049	25.9%
Percent	15.0%		23.5%		61.5%		100.0%	
Parent at work								
Number	42	1.7%	125	2.7%	241	2.0%	409	2.1%
Percent	10.4%		30.6%		58.9%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS								
Number	2,572	100.0%	4,657	100.0%	12,259	100.0%	19,488	100.0%
Percent	13.2%		23.9%		62.9%		100.0%	

*Includes households averaging less than an hour per week.

TABLE IV-20

ALL METHODS OF CARE BY SUMMARY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS*
(Households reported in thousands including multiple answers)

TYPE OF CARE	MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS								TOTAL	
	MARRIED				NOT MARRIED					
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
Own home by relative										
Number	1,281	19.1%	3,478	30.4%	493	25.0%	509	30.0%	5,762	26.4%
Percent	22.2%		60.4%		8.6%		8.8%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	1,457	21.7%	3,505	30.7%	418	21.2%	226	13.3%	5,608	25.7%
Percent	26.0%		62.5%		7.5%		4.0%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	2,001	29.8%	4,524	39.6%	653	33.2%	522	30.8%	7,701	35.3%
Percent	26.0%		58.7%		8.5%		6.8%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	1,967	29.3%	2,266	19.8%	601	30.5%	293	17.3%	5,129	23.5%
Percent	38.4%		44.2%		11.7%		5.7%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	563	8.4%	919	8.1%	159	8.1%	124	7.4%	1,768	8.1%
Percent	31.9%		52.0%		9.0%		7.1%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	322	4.8%	148	1.3%	162	8.2%	65	3.8%	697	3.2%
Percent	46.1%		21.3%		23.2%		9.3%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	44	0.7%	280	2.5%	9	0.5%	6	0.4%	339	1.6%
Percent	13.0%		82.4%		2.7%		1.9%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	328	4.9%	534	4.7%	151	7.7%	62	3.7%	1,077	4.9%
Percent	30.5%		49.6%		14.0%		5.8%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	8	0.1%	46	0.4%	14	0.7%	36	2.1%	104	0.5%
Percent	7.8%		44.3%		13.5%		34.4%		100.0%	
Own home by spouse										
Number	3,963	59.1%	7,401	64.8%	28	1.5%	23	1.4%	11,416%	52.4%
Percent	34.7%		64.8%		0.3%		0.2%		100.0%	
Older sibling										
Number	2,214	33.0%	3,457	30.3%	498	25.3%	556	32.8%	6,727	30.9%
Percent	32.9%		51.4%		7.4%		8.3%		100.0%	
Stays by self										
Number	1,487	22.2%	1,766	15.5%	333	16.9%	242	14.3%	3,829	17.6%
Percent	38.8%		46.1%		8.7%		6.3%		100.0%	
Self and younger sibling										
Number	750	11.2%	951	8.3%	122	6.2%	125	7.4%	1,950	8.9%
Percent	38.5%		48.8%		6.3%		6.4%		100.0%	
Public or private school										
Number	1,840	27.4%	2,751	24.1%	521	26.5%	586	34.5%	5,700	26.1%
Percent	32.3%		48.3%		9.1%		10.3%		100.0%	
Parent at work										
Number	331	4.9%	73	0.6%	33	1.7%	5	0.3%	443	2.0%
Percent	74.6%		16.5%		7.6%		1.2%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	6,711	100.0%	11,423	100.0%	1,970	100.0%	1,697	100.0%	21,801	100.0%
Percent	30.8%		52.4%		9.0%		7.8%		100.0%	

*Includes households averaging less than an hour per week.

TABLE IV-21

ALL METHODS OF CARE BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
(Households reported in thousands including multiple answers)

TYPE OF CARE	RACE/ETHNICITY								TOTAL	
	White		Black		Spanish		Other			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
Own home by relative										
Number	4,680	27.8%	608	20.5%	269	23.9%	222	22.9%	5,779	26.4%
Percent	81.0%		10.5%		4.7%		3.8%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	5,201	30.9%	210	7.1%	102	9.1%	117	12.1%	5,631	25.7%
Percent	92.4%		3.7%		1.8%		2.1%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	6,308	37.5%	891	30.1%	342	30.5%	163	16.8%	7,705	35.2%
Percent	81.9%		11.6%		4.4%		2.1%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	4,333	25.7%	479	16.2%	130	11.6%	193	19.9%	5,136	23.5%
Percent	84.4%		9.3%		2.5%		3.8%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	1,399	8.3%	210	7.1%	35	3.1%	123	12.7%	1,767	8.1%
Percent	79.1%		11.9%		2.0%		7.0%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	437	2.6%	158	5.4%	38	3.4%	63	6.5%	697	3.2%
Percent	62.7%		22.7%		5.5%		9.1%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	282	1.7%	16	0.6%	13	1.2%	27	2.8%	339	1.5%
Percent	83.2%		4.8%		3.9%		8.1%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	927	5.5%	76	2.6%	34	3.1%	39	4.0%	1,077	4.9%
Percent	86.1%		7.1%		3.2%		3.6%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	48	0.3%	38	1.3%	13	1.2%	4	0.5%	104	0.5%
Percent	46.2%		36.9%		12.5%		4.3%		100.0%	
Own home by spouse										
Number	9,722	57.8%	807	27.3%	481	42.8%	449	46.2%	11,460	52.4%
Percent	84.8%		7.0%		4.2%		3.9%		100.0%	
Older sibling										
Number	5,114	30.4%	908	30.7%	398	35.4%	347	35.8%	6,770	30.9%
Percent	75.6%		13.4%		5.9%		5.1%		100.0%	
Stays by self										
Number	3,189	19.0%	448	15.2%	129	11.5%	63	6.6%	3,830	17.5%
Percent	83.3%		11.7%		3.4%		1.7%		100.0%	
Self and younger sibling										
Number	1,467	8.7%	249	8.4%	103	9.2%	130	13.4%	1,950	8.9%
Percent	75.3%		12.8%		5.3%		6.7%		100.0%	
Public or private school										
Number	4,287	25.5%	886	30.0%	245	21.8%	284	29.3%	5,705	26.1%
Percent	75.1%		15.6%		4.3%		5.0%		100.0%	
Parent at work										
Number	385	2.3%	29	1.0%	21	1.9%	6	0.6%	443	2.0%
Percent	87.0%		6.7%		4.9%		1.4%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	16,830	100.0%	2,960	100.0%	1,125	100.0%	971	100.0%	21,886	100.0%
Percent	76.9%		13.5%		5.1%		4.4%		100.0%	

*Includes households averaging less than an hour per week.

TABLE IV-22

MAIN METHOD OF CARE BY POVERTY STATUS*
(Households reported in thousands)

TYPE OF CARE	INCOME						TOTAL	
	Below Poverty		Poverty to 200% Poverty		Over 200% Poverty			
	Projected Households	Percent	Projected Households	Percent	Projected Households	Percent	Projected Households	Percent
Own home by relative								
Number	473	30.4%	849	26.0%	1,772	19.1%	3,094	22.0%
Percent	15.3%		27.4%		57.3%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative								
Number	150	9.7%	493	15.1%	2,186	23.6%	2,830	20.1%
Percent	5.3%		17.4%		77.2%		100.0%	
Other home by relative								
Number	428	27.5%	1,098	33.6%	2,228	24.1%	3,755	26.7%
Percent	11.4%		29.3%		59.3%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative								
Number	207	13.3%	441	13.5%	1,587	17.1%	2,236	15.9%
Percent	9.3%		19.8%		71.0%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school								
Number	58	3.8%	85	2.6%	621	6.7%	765	5.4%
Percent	7.6%		11.1%		81.2%		100.0%	
Day care center								
Number	118	7.6%	90	2.8%	309	3.3%	518	3.7%
Percent	22.9%		17.5%		59.6%		100.0%	
Cooperative program								
Number	0	0.0%	16	0.5%	122	1.3%	139	1.0%
Percent	0.0%		12.2%		87.9%		100.0%	
Before/after school program								
Number	41	2.7%	44	1.3%	204	2.2%	290	2.1%
Percent	14.4%		15.1%		70.5%		100.0%	
Headstart								
Number	41	2.7%	20	0.6%	2	0.0%	64	0.5%
Percent	64.4%		31.4%		4.2%		100.0%	
Own home by spouse								
Number	12	0.8%	57	1.8%	161	1.7%	231	1.6%
Percent	5.4%		24.9%		69.6%		100.0%	
Older sibling								
Number	20	1.3%	57	1.8%	47	0.5%	125	0.9%
Percent	16.5%		45.7%		37.8%		100.0%	
Stays by self								
Number	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Percent	0.0%		100.0%		0.0%		100.0%	
Self and younger sibling								
Number	0	0.0%	9	0.3%	7	0.1%	16	0.1%
Percent	0.0%		55.4%		44.6%		100.0%	
Public or private school								
Number	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	8	0.1%
Percent	23.5%		0.0%		76.5%		100.0%	
Parent at work								
Number	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	5	0.0%
Percent	0.0%		0.0%		100.0%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS								
Number	1,554	100.0%	3,268	100.0%	9,264	100.0%	14,086	100.0%
Percent	11.0%		23.2%		65.8%		100.0%	

*Question was asked only of respondents using first nine methods.

TABLE IV-23

MAIN METHOD OF CARE BY SUMMARY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS*
(Households reported in thousands)

TYPE OF CARE	MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS								TOTAL	
	MARRIED				NOT MARRIED					
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
Own home by relative										
Number	765	16.3%	1,949	24.1%	331	20.5%	372	31.3%	3,417	21.9%
Percent	22.4%		57.0%		9.7%		10.9%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	786	16.7%	1,993	24.6%	213	13.2%	160	13.5%	3,153	20.2%
Percent	24.9%		63.2%		6.8%		5.1%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	1,145	24.3%	2,337	28.9%	319	19.7%	331	27.8%	4,132	26.5%
Percent	27.7%		56.6%		7.7%		8.0%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	1,175	25.0%	777	9.6%	409	25.3%	144	12.2%	2,507	16.1%
Percent	46.9%		31.0%		16.3%		5.8%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	322	6.9%	378	4.7%	126	7.8%	45	3.8%	873	5.6%
Percent	36.9%		43.3%		14.5%		5.2%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	270	5.7%	88	1.1%	139	8.7%	51	4.3%	550	3.5%
Percent	49.1%		16.1%		25.4%		9.3%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	5	0.1%	126	1.6%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	139	0.9%
Percent	4.2%		91.0%		4.8%		0.0%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	96	2.0%	145	1.8%	35	2.2%	30	2.6%	307	2.0%
Percent	31.4%		47.3%		11.4%		10.0%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	4	0.1%	24	0.3%	7	0.4%	35	3.0%	70	0.4%
Percent	5.6%		34.6%		10.2%		49.6%		100.0%	
Own home by spouse										
Number	94	2.0%	169	2.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	266	1.7%
Percent	35.4%		63.8%		0.0%		0.8%		100.0%	
Older sibling										
Number	33	0.7%	79	1.0%	25	1.6%	11	0.9%	149	1.0%
Percent	22.4%		53.1%		17.2%		7.4%		100.0%	
Stays by self										
Number	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	3	0.0%
Percent	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		100.0%		100.0%	
Self and younger sibling										
Number	0	0.0%	16	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	0.1%
Percent	0.0%		100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		100.0%	
Public or private school										
Number	3	0.1%	2	0.0%	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	10	0.1%
Percent	34.7%		19.8%		26.7%		18.8%		100.0%	
Parent at work										
Number	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%
Percent	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	4,708	100.0%	8,089	100.0%	1,617	100.0%	1,189	100.0%	15,603	100.0%
Percent	30.2%		51.8%		10.4%		7.6%		100.0%	

*Question was asked only of respondents using first nine methods.

TABLE IV-24

MAIN METHOD OF CARE BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
(Households reported in thousands)

TYPE OF CARE	RACE/ETHNICITY								TOTAL	
	White		Black		Spanish		Other			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
Own home by relative										
Number	2,586	20.8%	453	23.3%	192	29.4%	185	31.3%	3,417	21.9%
Percent	75.7%		13.3%		5.6%		5.4%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	2,939	23.6%	117	6.0%	54	8.4%	64	10.9%	3,176	20.3%
Percent	92.6%		3.7%		1.7%		2.0%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	3,195	25.7%	613	31.6%	251	38.4%	75	12.7%	4,136	26.5%
Percent	77.3%		14.8%		6.1%		1.8%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	1,977	15.9%	340	17.5%	71	10.9%	123	20.8%	2,513	16.1%
Percent	78.7%		13.6%		2.8%		4.9%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	626	5.0%	184	9.5%	25	4.0%	35	6.0%	872	5.6%
Percent	71.8%		21.2%		3.0%		4.1%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	325	2.6%	129	6.7%	32	4.9%	63	10.7%	550	3.5%
Percent	59.1%		23.5%		5.9%		11.5%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	112	0.9%	6	0.3%	1	0.3%	19	3.2%	139	0.9%
Percent	80.6%		4.4%		1.3%		13.7%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	245	2.0%	41	2.2%	13	2.1%	6	1.1%	307	2.0%
Percent	79.8%		13.6%		4.5%		2.2%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	38	0.3%	24	1.3%	4	0.7%	3	0.6%	70	0.4%
Percent	54.4%		34.3%		6.2%		5.1%		100.0%	
Own home by spouse										
Number	234	1.9%	10	0.6%	6	1.1%	14	2.4%	266	1.7%
Percent	88.1%		4.1%		2.6%		5.3%		100.0%	
Older sibling										
Number	136	1.1%	11	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	149	1.0%
Percent	91.3%		7.8%		0.0%		0.9%		100.0%	
Stays by self										
Number	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Percent	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		100.0%	
Self and younger sibling										
Number	16	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	0.1%
Percent	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		100.0%	
Public or private school										
Number	0	0.0%	10	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%
Percent	0.0%		100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		100.0%	
Parent at work										
Number	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%
Percent	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	12,444	100.0%	1,943	100.0%	655	100.0%	591	100.0%	15,633	100.0%
Percent	79.6%		12.4%		4.2%		3.8%		100.0%	

*Question was asked only of respondents using first nine methods.

TABLE IV-25

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK BY METHOD AND HOUSEHOLD POVERTY STATUS
(Includes multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		ABOVE POVERTY LESS THAN 200%		ABOVE POVERTY OVER 200%		ALL LEVELS	
	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
Own home by relative								
Number	1,213	15.0%	2,405	21.5%	4,845	20.6%	8,463	19.8%
Percent	14.3%		28.4%		57.3%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative								
Number	449	5.5%	1,758	15.7%	6,767	28.8%	8,974	21.0%
Percent	5.0%		19.6%		75.4%		100.0%	
Other home by relative								
Number	1,240	15.3%	3,144	28.2%	6,009	25.6%	10,393	24.3%
Percent	11.9%		30.2%		57.8%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative								
Number	561	6.9%	1,421	12.7%	4,579	19.5%	6,561	15.3%
Percent	8.5%		21.7%		69.8%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school								
Number	149	1.8%	221	2.0%	1,359	5.8%	1,728	4.0%
Percent	8.6%		12.8%		78.6%		100.0%	
Day care center								
Number	248	3.1%	141	1.3%	503	2.1%	892	2.1%
Percent	27.8%		15.9%		56.4%		100.0%	
Cooperative program								
Number	2	0.0%	64	0.6%	426	1.8%	492	1.2%
Percent	0.3%		13.0%		86.6%		100.0%	
Before/after school program								
Number	130	1.6%	281	2.5%	986	4.2%	1,397	3.3%
Percent	9.3%		20.1%		70.6%		100.0%	
Headstart								
Number	64	0.8%	37	0.3%	9	0.0%	110	0.3%
Percent	58.3%		33.5%		8.2%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS								
Number	3,122	38.5%	5,999	53.7%	14,944	63.6%	24,064	56.2%
Percent	13.0%		24.9%		62.1%		100.0%	
BASE NUMBER CHILDREN IN U.S.	8,094	100.0%	11,166	100.0%	23,482	100.0%	42,743	--

TABLE IV-26

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR PER WEEK OF CARE BY METHOD BY RESPONDENT'S MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS
(Includes multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	MARRIED				NOT MARRIED				TOTAL	
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed			
	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base
Own home by relative										
Number	1,921	15.3%	5,800	21.7%	762	22.3%	938	18.3%	9,420	19.7%
Percent	20.4%		61.6%		8.1%		10.0%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	2,530	20.2%	5,960	22.3%	704	20.6%	465	9.1%	9,655	20.3%
Percent	26.2%		61.7%		7.3%		4.8%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	2,709	21.6%	6,893	25.8%	850	25.1%	855	16.7%	11,318	23.6%
Percent	23.9%		60.9%		7.6%		7.6%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	2,907	23.2%	2,980	11.2%	786	23.0%	386	7.5%	7,058	14.7%
Percent	41.2%		42.2%		11.1%		5.4%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	608	4.8%	990	3.7%	194	5.6%	128	2.5%	1,921	4.0%
Percent	31.7%		51.5%		10.1%		6.7%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	391	3.1%	206	0.8%	265	7.8%	89	1.7%	950	2.0%
Percent	41.1%		21.7%		27.8%		9.4%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	73	0.5%	445	1.7%	16	0.5%	4	0.1%	538	1.1%
Percent	13.6%		82.7%		3.0%		0.7%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	455	3.6%	863	3.2%	185	5.4%	78	1.5%	1,581	3.3%
Percent	28.8%		54.6%		11.7%		4.9%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	7	0.1%	59	0.2%	12	0.4%	42	0.8%	121	0.3%
Percent	6.1%		48.6%		10.0%		35.2%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	7,703	61.4%	13,872	52.0%	2,522	73.8%	2,193	42.8%	26,291	55.0%
Percent	29.3%		52.8%		9.6%		8.3%		100.0%	
BASE NO. CHILDREN IN U.S.	12,543		26,695		3,417		5,125		47,780	100.0%
	26.3%		55.9%		7.2%		10.7%		100.0%	

TABLE IV-27

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK
BY METHOD AND RACE/ETHNICITY
(Includes multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	NON-SPANISH				SPANISH		OTHER		TOTAL	
	White		Black							
	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
Own home by relative										
Number	7,289	21.2%	1,181	15.6%	559	18.5%	432	14.8%	9,460	19.7%
Percent	77.0%		12.5%		5.9%		4.6%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	8,873	25.8%	404	5.3%	199	6.6%	238	8.2%	9,715	20.3%
Percent	91.3%		4.2%		2.0%		2.4%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	8,968	26.0%	1,453	19.2%	653	21.6%	244	8.4%	11,318	23.6%
Percent	79.2%		12.8%		5.8%		2.2%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	5,852	17.0%	692	9.1%	185	6.1%	337	11.6%	7,065	14.7%
Percent	82.8%		9.8%		2.6%		4.8%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	1,500	4.4%	247	3.3%	37	1.2%	136	4.7%	1,920	4.0%
Percent	78.1%		12.8%		1.9%		7.1%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	555	1.6%	197	2.6%	52	1.7%	147	5.0%	950	2.0%
Percent	58.4%		20.7%		5.5%		15.4%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	462	1.3%	27	0.4%	13	0.4%	36	1.2%	538	1.1%
Percent	85.8%		5.1%		2.4%		6.7%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	1,371	4.0%	111	1.5%	47	1.6%	51	1.8%	1,561	3.3%
Percent	86.7%		7.0%		3.0%		3.2%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	60	0.2%	43	0.6%	10	0.3%	8	0.3%	121	0.3%
Percent	49.7%		35.6%		8.0%		6.7%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	20,490	59.5%	3,452	45.5%	1,293	42.7%	1,119	38.4%	26,255	55.0%
Percent	77.7%		13.1%		4.9%		4.2%		100.0%	
BASE NUMBER CHILDREN IN U.S.	34,439		7,584		3,027		2,912		47,962	

TABLE IV-28

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND AGE

(Includes multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	Age of Child in Years													
	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
Own home by relative														
Number	767	23.7%	820	30.9%	864	27.0%	888	25.2%	848	23.6%	739	20.3%	785	22.3%
Percent	8.1%		8.7%		9.1%		9.4%		9.0%		7.8%		8.3%	
Own home by non-relative														
Number	527	16.3%	779	29.3%	992	31.0%	1,014	28.8%	1,045	29.1%	901	24.7%	889	25.3%
Percent	5.4%		8.0%		10.2%		10.4%		10.8%		9.3%		9.1%	
Other home by relative														
Number	833	25.7%	921	34.7%	1,055	33.0%	1,096	31.2%	1,157	32.2%	1,048	28.8%	916	26.0%
Percent	7.4%		8.1%		9.3%		9.7%		10.2%		9.3%		8.1%	
Other home by non-relative														
Number	357	11.0%	591	22.2%	785	24.6%	743	21.1%	712	19.8%	648	17.8%	644	18.3%
Percent	5.1%		8.4%		11.1%		10.5%		10.1%		9.2%		9.1%	
Nursery or pre-school														
Number	28	0.9%	90	3.4%	181	5.7%	414	11.8%	627	17.5%	480	13.2%	72	2.0%
Percent	1.5%		4.7%		9.4%		21.6%		32.6%		25.0%		3.7%	
Day care center														
Number	10	0.3%	41	1.5%	88	2.8%	113	3.2%	227	6.4%	169	4.6%	97	2.8%
Percent	1.1%		4.3%		9.2%		11.9%		23.9%		17.8%		10.1%	
Cooperative program														
Number	41	1.3%	64	2.4%	78	2.4%	101	2.9%	94	2.6%	88	2.4%	27	0.8%
Percent	7.6%		11.9%		14.3%		18.7%		17.5%		16.4%		5.0%	
Before/after school program														
Number	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.4%	49	1.3%	90	2.6%
Percent	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.9%		3.1%		5.7%	
Headstart														
Number	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	16	0.5%	31	0.9%	37	1.0%	29	0.8%
Percent	0.0%		0.0%		1.8%		12.9%		25.3%		30.5%		23.7%	
ALL METHODS														
Number	1,589	49.1%	1,880	70.8%	2,373	74.3%	2,453	69.8%	2,621	73.0%	2,408	66.1%	2,236	63.6%
Percent	6.0%		7.1%		9.0%		9.3%		9.9%		9.1%		8.5%	
BASE NO. OF CHILDREN IN U.S.	3,239	100.0%	2,657	100.0%	3,195	100.0%	3,517	100.0%	3,588	100.0%	3,644	100.0%	3,517	100.0%

TABLE IV-28

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK (continued)
BY TYPE OF CARE AND AGE
(Includes multiple methods)

Age of Child in Years															
7		8		9		10		11		12		13		TOTAL	
Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
637 6.7%	18.3%	709 7.5%	20.8%	590 6.2%	16.5%	546 5.8%	14.7%	475 5.0%	11.8%	437 4.6%	11.5%	357 3.8%	9.9%	9,460 100.0%	19.7%
705 7.3%	20.3%	740 7.6%	21.8%	638 6.6%	17.8%	550 5.7%	14.8%	508 5.2%	12.6%	263 2.7%	6.9%	168 1.7%	4.7%	9,715 100.0%	20.3%
787 7.0%	22.6%	798 7.0%	23.5%	649 5.7%	18.1%	620 5.5%	16.7%	567 5.0%	14.1%	529 4.7%	13.9%	342 3.0%	9.5%	11,318 100.0%	23.6%
638 9.0%	18.3%	469 6.6%	13.8%	459 6.5%	12.8%	357 5.1%	9.6%	349 4.9%	8.7%	208 2.9%	5.5%	106 1.5%	2.9%	7,065 100.0%	14.7%
14 0.7%	0.4%	7 0.4%	0.2%	6 0.3%	0.2%	2 0.1%	0.1%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	1,921 100.0%	4.0%
103 10.8%	3.0%	34 3.6%	1.0%	36 3.7%	1.0%	22 2.3%	0.6%	11 1.1%	0.3%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	950 100.0%	2.0%
12 2.2%	0.3%	9 1.6%	0.3%	10 1.9%	0.3%	3 0.6%	0.1%	10 1.9%	0.2%	3 0.5%	0.1%	0 0.0%	0.0%	538 100.0%	1.1%
145 9.2%	4.2%	186 11.7%	5.5%	224 14.2%	6.3%	148 9.4%	4.0%	225 14.3%	5.6%	259 16.4%	6.8%	241 15.2%	6.7%	1,581 100.0%	3.3%
7 5.8%	0.2%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	121 100.0%	0.3%
1,944 7.4%	55.9%	1,859 7.1%	54.6%	1,772 6.7%	49.5%	1,534 5.8%	41.3%	1,539 5.8%	38.3%	1,184 4.5%	31.1%	965 3.7%	26.8%	26,356 100.0%	55.0%
3,477	100.0%	3,403	100.0%	3,578	100.0%	3,717	100.0%	4,023	100.0%	3,808	100.0%	3,600	100.0%	47,963	100.0%

TABLE IV-29

MEAN LEVEL OF USAGE FOR CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND HOUSEHOLD POVERTY STATUS

(Includes multiple answers)

TYPE OF CARE	BELOW POVERTY		POVERTY TO 200% POVERTY		OVER 200% POVERTY		ALL INCOME CLASSES	
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	12.2	1,213	9.0	2,405	6.9	4,845	8.2	8,463
Own home by non-relative	8.8	449	9.4	1,758	7.0	6,767	7.6	8,974
Other home by relative	8.1	1,240	9.9	3,144	9.8	6,009	9.7	10,393
Other home by non-relative	9.7	561	11.7	1,421	11.7	4,579	11.5	6,561
Nursery or pre-school	19.1	149	16.8	221	17.9	1,359	17.9	1,728
Day care center	33.2	248	26.2	141	25.8	503	27.9	892
Cooperative program	33.0	2	11.7	64	5.1	426	6.1	492
Before/after school program	8.0	130	5.2	281	5.4	986	5.6	1,397
Headstart	19.3	64	25.8	37	20.2	9	21.5	110
ALL METHODS	15.3	3,122	16.1	5,999	16.0	14,944	15.9	24,064

TABLE IV-30

MEAN LEVEL OF USAGE FOR CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR BY TYPE OF CARE AND RESPONDENT'S MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(Includes multiple answers)

TYPE OF CARE	MARRIED				NOT MARRIED				TOTAL	
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed			
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	14.7	1,921	4.2	5,800	24.2	762	10.7	938	8.6	9,420
Own home by non-relative	12.8	2,530	4.0	5,960	16.0	704	11.7	465	7.5	9,655
Other home by relative	17.6	2,709	5.6	6,893	19.3	860	8.5	855	9.7	11,318
Other home by non-relative	17.3	2,907	3.9	2,980	23.4	786	7.4	386	11.8	7,058
Nursery or pre-school	25.4	608	9.8	990	38.6	194	13.5	128	17.9	1,921
Day care center	28.9	391	16.3	206	38.0	265	25.2	89	28.3	950
Cooperative program	9.6	73	5.0	445	35.1	16	18.6	4	6.6	538
Before/after school program	5.2	455	5.4	863	7.8	185	7.0	78	5.7	1,581
Headstart	17.1	7	22.5	59	29.0	12	18.0	42	21.3	121
ALL METHODS	24.5	7,703	8.6	13,872	33.5	2,522	14.1	2,193	16.1	26,356

TABLE IV-31

MEAN LEVEL OF USAGE FOR CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

(Includes multiple answers)

TYPE OF CARE	NON-SPANISH				SPANISH		OTHER		TOTAL	
	WHITE		BLACK							
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	6.6	7,289	15.2	1,181	10.3	559	21.7	432	13.5	9,461
Own home by non-relative	6.7	8,873	19.4	404	10.5	199	14.8	238	12.9	9,714
Other home by relative	8.3	8,968	16.0	1,453	15.1	653	9.3	244	12.2	11,318
Other home by non-relative	10.5	5,852	18.2	692	19.4	185	17.7	337	16.5	7,066
Nursery or pre-school	16.0	1,500	31.0	247	18.8	37	14.8	136	20.2	1,920
Day care center	25.0	555	32.9	197	30.5	52	34.2	147	30.7	951
Cooperative program	5.5	462	8.9	27	28.8	13	11.1	36	13.6	538
Before/after school program	5.0	1,371	9.5	111	13.0	47	7.9	51	8.9	1,580
Headstart	20.6	60	23.2	43	21.6	10	15.6	8	20.3	121
ALL METHODS	14.3	20,490	22.6	3,452	19.1	1,293	26.0	1,119	20.5	26,354

TABLE IV-32

MEAN LEVEL OF USAGE FOR CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND AGE
(Includes multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	Age of Child in Years															
	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	7.4	767	5.2	820	10.8	864	7.8	888	7.5	848	7.1	739	9.4	785	6.9	637
Own home by non-relative	7.2	527	6.1	779	7.4	992	7.3	1,014	6.1	1,045	6.4	931	9.0	889	7.4	705
Other home by relative	7.3	833	8.5	921	10.7	1,055	8.1	1,096	8.8	1,157	10.4	1,048	10.0	916	10.8	787
Other home by non-relative	10.8	357	11.5	591	15.6	785	13.9	743	12.5	712	10.4	648	11.8	644	11.8	638
Nursery or pre-school	17.8	28	13.9	90	26.7	181	18.0	414	16.0	627	17.1	480	20.5	72	13.8	14
Day care center	6.2	11	17.1	41	23.8	88	32.6	113	31.5	227	30.4	169	34.3	97	31.7	103
Cooperative program	8.3	41	3.0	64	10.4	78	8.4	101	7.2	94	3.7	86	4.4	27	3.8	12
Before/after school program	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.4	14	7.8	49	4.0	90	4.8	145
Headstart	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.8	2	27.4	16	20.5	31	19.3	37	24.6	29	2.9	7
ALL METHODS	12.8	1,589	13.7	1,880	20.2	2,373	18.7	2,453	19.2	2,621	18.0	2,408	17.0	2,236	15.3	1,944

TYPE OF CARE	Age of Child in Years												TOTAL	
	8		9		10		11		12		13			
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	12.1	709	8.7	590	10.1	546	8.6	475	8.5	437	12.6	357	8.6	9,463
Own home by non-relative	7.0	740	8.9	638	8.7	550	8.5	508	8.0	263	15.4	168	7.5	9,715
Other home by relative	11.4	798	9.0	649	10.3	620	13.0	567	11.1	529	7.9	342	9.7	11,318
Other home by non-relative	10.6	469	10.8	459	7.9	357	10.9	349	11.2	208	6.5	106	11.8	7,065
Nursery or pre-school	50.0	7	5.0	6	1.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	17.9	1,921
Day care center	11.6	34	16.5	36	19.1	22	11.9	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	28.3	950
Cooperative program	2.6	9	8.0	10	3.0	3	3.2	10	20.0	3	0.0	0	6.6	538
Before/after school program	4.7	186	5.2	224	5.6	148	7.0	225	6.0	259	6.3	241	5.7	1,581
Headstart	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	21.3	121
ALL METHODS	15.8	1,869	13.2	1,772	13.5	1,534	13.9	1,539	13.2	1,184	12.4	955	15.1	26,356

TABLE IV-33

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OWN HOME BY RELATIVE**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	7,236	76.5
10-19	853	9.0
20-29	413	4.4
30-39	286	3.0
40-49	519	5.5
50 and up	152	1.6
TOTAL	9,460	100.0
Mean Hours***	8.6	--

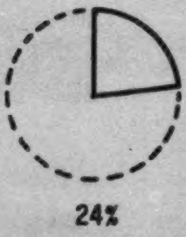
SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by relative**

*Reported in thousands

**Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week

***Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,764
Zero value	174
Did not apply	7,328
Non-response	131
TOTAL	9,397

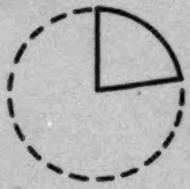
TABLE IV-34

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OWN HOME BY NON-RELATIVE**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	7,852	80.8
10-19	794	8.2
20-29	449	4.6
30-39	158	1.6
40-49	344	3.5
50 and up	118	1.2
TOTAL	9,715	100.0
Mean Hours***	7.5	--

SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by non-relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,451
Zero value	144
Did not apply	7,735
Non-response	67
TOTAL	9,397

*Reported in thousands

**Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week

***Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells

TABLE IV-35

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY RELATIVE**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	8,423	74.4
10-19	1,145	10.1
20-29	492	4.3
30-39	200	1.8
40-49	816	7.2
50 and up	242	2.1
TOTAL	11,318	100.0
Mean Hours***	9.7	--

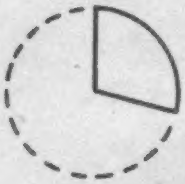
SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by relative

*Reported in thousands

**Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week

***Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,160
Zero value	219
Did not apply	6,830
Non-response	188
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-36

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY NON-RELATIVE**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	4,746	67.2
10-19	668	9.5
20-29	468	6.6
30-39	255	3.6
40-49	773	10.9
50 and up	156	2.2
TOTAL	7,065	100.0
Mean Hours***	11.8	--

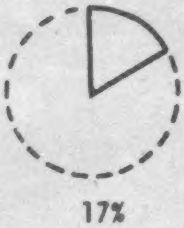
SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by non-relative

Reported in thousands

***Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week*

****Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells*



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,169
Zero value	148
Did not apply	8,026
Non-response	54
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-37

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: NURSERY OR PRE-SCHOOL**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	908	47.3
10-19	413	21.5
20-29	67	3.5
30-39	81	4.2
40-49	358	18.7
50 and up	94	4.9
TOTAL	1,921	100.0
Mean Hours***	17.9	--

SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in nursery or pre-school

*Reported in thousands

**Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week

***Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	339
Zero value	3
Did not apply	9,049
Non-response	6
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-38

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: DAY CARE CENTER**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	166	17.5
10-19	110	11.5
20-29	139	14.6
30-39	103	10.8
40-49	381	40.1
50 and up	52	5.4
TOTAL	950	100.0
Mean Hours***	28.3	--

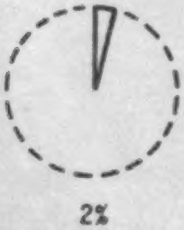
SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in day care center

**Reported in thousands*

***Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week*

****Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells*



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	194
Did not apply	9,200
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-39

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: COOPERATIVE PROGRAM**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	454	84.4
10-19	32	6.0
20-29	22	4.1
30-39	16	3.0
40-49	13	2.5
50 and up	0	0.0
TOTAL	538	100.0
Mean Hours***	6.6	--

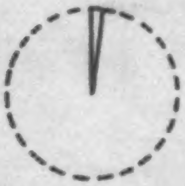
SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in cooperative program

**Reported in thousands*

***Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week*

****Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells*



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	87
Zero value	2
Did not apply	9,308
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-40

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: BEFORE OR AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM**

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	1,250	79.1
10-19	283	17.9
20-29	32	2.0
30-39	16	1.0
40-49	0	0.0
50 and up	0	0.0
TOTAL	1,581	100.0
Mean Hours***	5.7	--

SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in before or after school activities program

*Reported in thousands

**Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week

***Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	252
Zero value	4
Did not apply	9,131
Non-response	10
TOTAL	9,397

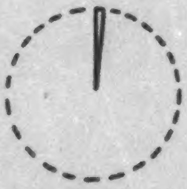
TABLE IV-41

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: HEADSTART

Hours	Projected Children*	Percent
1-9	16	13.4
10-19	33	27.4
20-29	29	24.2
30-39	38	31.7
40-49	4	3.3
50 and up	0	0.0
TOTAL	121	100.0
Mean Hours***	21.3	--

SOURCE: Question 12

BASE: Children receiving care in Headstart



Less than 1%

*Reported in thousands

**Does not include children who receive less than one hour per week

***Computed from actual hours rather than from the above hour cells

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	42
Did not apply	9,351
Non-response	4
TOTAL	9,357

TABLE IV-42

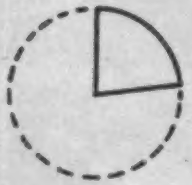
TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE:
OWN HOME BY RELATIVE

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	1,131	10.0
Mornings only	470	4.1
Afternoons only	793	7.0
Evenings only	2,962	26.1
At night (overnight) only	394	3.5
Varying times	5,596	49.3
TOTAL	11,347	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 9

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by relative



24%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,043
Did not apply	7,328
Non-response	26
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-43

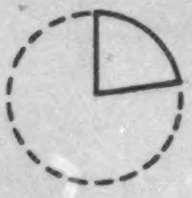
TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OWN HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	803	7.3
Mornings only	278	2.5
Afternoons only	694	6.3
Evenings only	4,799	43.7
At night (overnight) only	203	1.8
Varying times	4,216	38.4
TOTAL	10,992	100.0

SOURCE: Question 9

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by non-relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,645
Did not apply	7,735
Non-response	17
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-44

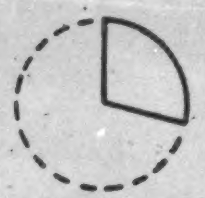
TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY RELATIVE

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	1,743	12.8
Mornings only	536	3.9
Afternoons only	756	5.6
Evenings only	2,229	16.4
At night (overnight) only	878	6.5
Varying times	7,431	54.8
TOTAL	13,573	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 9

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by relative


29%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,530
Did not apply	6,830
Non-response	37
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-45

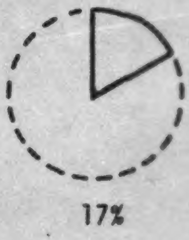
TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	1,825	21.9
Mornings only	642	7.7
Afternoons only	1,400	16.8
Evenings only	829	10.0
At night (overnight) only	106	1.3
Varying times	3,526	42.3
TOTAL	8,328	100.0

SOURCE: Question 9

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by non-relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,364
Did not apply	8,026
Non-response	7
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-46

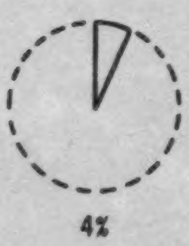
TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: NURSERY OR PRE-SCHOOL

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	722	37.0
Mornings only	909	46.6
Afternoons only	202	10.4
Evenings only	0	0.0
At night (overnight) only	0	0.0
Varying times	116	5.9
TOTAL	1,948	100.0

SOURCE: Question 9

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: Children receiving care in nursery or pre-school



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	343
Did not apply	9,049
Non-response	5
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-47

TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: DAY CARE CENTER

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	614	64.6
Mornings only	73	7.7
Afternoons only	134	14.1
Evenings only	0	0.0
At night (overnight) only	0	0.0
Varying times	130	13.6
TOTAL	951	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 9

BASE: Children receiving care in day care centers

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	194
Did not apply	9,200
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-48

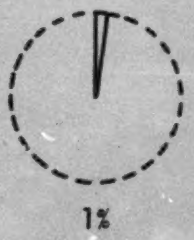
TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	59	10.8
Mornings only	120	21.9
Afternoons only	71	13.0
Evenings only	44	8.0
At night (overnight) only	16	2.9
Varying times	237	43.4
TOTAL	546	100.0

SOURCE: Question 9

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Children receiving care in cooperative program



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	89
Did not apply	9,308
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-49

TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: BEFORE OR AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	64	3.9
Mornings only	26	1.6
Afternoons only	1,103	67.3
Evenings only	106	6.5
At night (overnight) only	6	0.3
Varying times	333	20.3
TOTAL	1,638	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 9

BASE: Children receiving care in before or after school activities program

3%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	259
Did not apply	9,131
Non-response	7
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-50

TIME OF DAY THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: HEADSTART

Time of Day	Projected Children*	Percent
Whole day	48	39.4
Mornings only	41	33.5
Afternoons only	29	23.5
Evenings only	0	0.0
At night (overnight) only	0	0.0
Varying times	4	3.5
TOTAL	121	100.0

SOURCE: Question 9

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: Children receiving care in Headstart

Less than 1%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	43
Did not apply	9,351
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-51

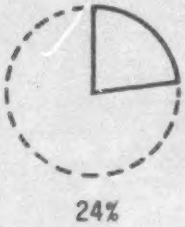
DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OWN HOME BY RELATIVE

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	3,058	27.3
Weekends	2,408	21.5
Weekdays and weekends	5,716	51.1
TOTAL	11,182	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,013
Did not apply	7,328
Non-response	56
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-52

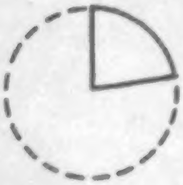
DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OWN HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	2,513	23.0
Weekends	3,080	28.2
Weekdays and weekends	5,313	48.7
TOTAL	10,906	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving
care in own home
by non-relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,633
Did not apply	7,735
Non-response	29
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-53

DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY RELATIVE

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	3,660	27.3
Weekends	3,332	24.8
Weekdays and weekends	6,433	47.9
TOTAL	13,426	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by relative

29%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,502
Did not apply	6,830
Non-response	65
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-54

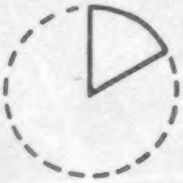
DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	4,958	59.9
Weekends	598	7.2
Weekdays and weekends	2,728	32.9
TOTAL	8,284	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by non-relative


17%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,353
Did not apply	8,026
Non-response	18
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-55

DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: NURSERY OR PRE-SCHOOL

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	1,781	91.6
Weekends	75	3.9
Weekdays and weekends	88	4.5
TOTAL	1,944	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in nursery or pre-school

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	341
Did not apply	9,049
Non-response	7
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-56

DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: DAY CARE CENTER

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	905	96.7
Weekends	18	1.9
Weekdays and weekends	13	1.4
TOTAL	936	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in day care center

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	192
Did not apply	9,200
Non-response	5
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-57

DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	352	65.7
Weekends	39	7.2
Weekdays and weekends	145	27.0
TOTAL	535	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in cooperative program

1%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	88
Did not apply	9,308
Non-response	1
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-58

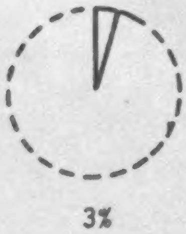
DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: BEFORE OR AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	1,320	80.6
Weekends	42	2.6
Weekdays and weekends	276	16.8
TOTAL	1,638	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in before or after school activities program



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	259
Did not apply	9,131
Non-response	7
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-59

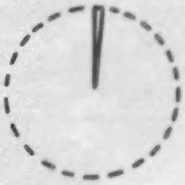
DAYS OF THE WEEK THAT CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: HEADSTART

Days of the Week	Projected Children*	Percent
Weekdays	121	100.0
Weekends	0	0.0
Weekdays and weekends	0	0.0
TOTAL	121	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 10

BASE: Children receiving care in Headstart



Less than 1%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	43
Did not apply	9,351
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-60

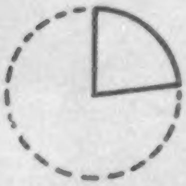
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OWN HOME BY RELATIVE

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	1,763	15.5
Rotating times	303	2.7
Irregular, predictable times	1,441	12.7
Irregular, unpredictable times	7,610	67.1
Split times	230	2.0
TOTAL	11,347	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,039
Did not apply	7,328
Non-response	30
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-61

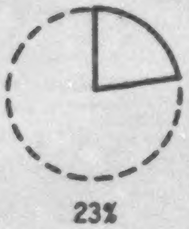
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OWN HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	1,843	16.8
Rotating times	174	1.6
Irregular, predictable times	1,770	16.1
Irregular, unpredictable times	6,964	63.4
Split times	235	2.1
TOTAL	10,987	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by non-relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,643
Did not apply	7,735
Non-response	19
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-62

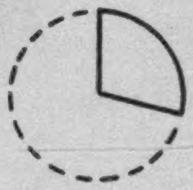
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY RELATIVE

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	1,934	14.3
Rotating times	354	2.6
Irregular, predictable times	1,771	13.0
Irregular, unpredictable times	9,248	68.2
Split times	264	1.9
TOTAL	13,570	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving
care in other home
by relative



29%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,529
Did not apply	6,830
Non-response	38
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-63

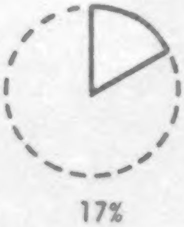
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: OTHER HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	2,368	28.5
Rotating times	213	2.6
Irregular, predictable times	1,105	13.3
Irregular, unpredictable times	4,449	53.5
Split times	180	2.2
TOTAL	8,315	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by non-relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,363
Did not apply	8,026
Non-response	8
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-64

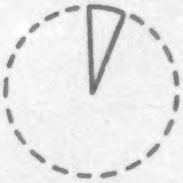
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: NURSERY OR PRE-SCHOOL

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	1,715	88.1
Rotating times	68	3.5
Irregular, predictable times	47	2.4
Irregular, unpredictable times	100	5.2
Split times	17	0.9
TOTAL	1,947	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in nursery or pre-school



4%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	342
Did not apply	9,049
Non-response	6
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-65

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: DAY CARE CENTER

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	861	90.4
Rotating times	11	1.1
Irregular, predictable times	37	3.8
Irregular, unpredictable times	27	2.8
Split times	18	1.8
TOTAL	952	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in day care center

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	195
Did not apply	9,200
Non-response	2
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-66

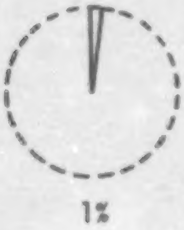
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	160	30.5
Rotating times	23	4.4
Irregular, predictable times	108	20.6
Irregular, unpredictable times	222	42.4
Split times	11	2.1
TOTAL	525	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in cooperative program



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	85
Did not apply	9,308
Non-response	4
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-67

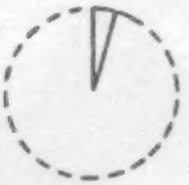
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: BEFORE OR AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	1,029	63.0
Rotating times	156	9.5
Irregular, predictable times	250	15.3
Irregular, unpredictable times	166	10.2
Split times	34	2.1
TOTAL	1,635	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in before or after school activities program



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	258
Did not apply	9,131
Non-response	8
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-68

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULE IN WHICH CHILDREN RECEIVE CARE: HEADSTART

Description	Projected Children*	Percent
Fixed times	118	97.5
Rotating times	0	0.0
Irregular, predictable times	0	0.0
Irregular, unpredictable times	1	0.5
Split times	2	2.0
TOTAL	121	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 11

BASE: Children receiving care in Headstart

Less than 1%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	43
Did not apply	9,351
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE IV-69

SUMMARY TABLE: CHILDREN RECEIVING LICENSED CARE**

Type of Care	Status		Total	
	Licensed	Unlicensed	Percent	Projected Children*
Other home by non-relative	10.3	89.7	100.0	7,532
Nursery or pre-school	86.0	14.0	100.0	1,855
Day care center	97.1	2.9	100.0	845

SOURCE: Question 8

BASE: Children receiving care in the respective types

Reported in thousands

***For frequencies, sample disposition and other information, see tables* on pages IV-16 to IV-19.

TABLE IV-70

USE OF LICENSED CARE

Type of Care	Licensed		Unlicensed		Total	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
1. Other home by non-relative	527	11.3	4,162	89.2	4,665	100.0
2. Nursery or pre-school	1,435	86.5	235	14.2	1,660	100.0
3. Day Care Center	584	96.8	20	3.2	603	100.0

SOURCE: Question 8

Reported in thousands

BASE: Households using the respective types of care

Other home by non-relative

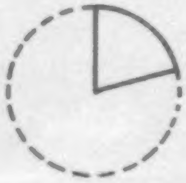
Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	759	99.2
2	6	0.8
Valid answers	765	100.0
Did not apply	3,770	
Non-response	74	
TOTAL	4,609	

Nursery or pre-school

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	276	99.6
2	1	0.4
Valid answers	277	100.0
Did not apply	4,309	
Non-response	23	
TOTAL	4,609	

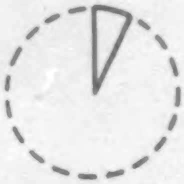
Day care center

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	135
Did not apply	4,457
Non-response	17
TOTAL	4,609



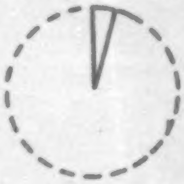
21%

Other home by non-relative



7%

Nursery or pre-school



3%

Day care center

Section V

REASONS, SATISFACTION, PREFERENCES AND PRIOR USAGE

SECTION V

REASONS, SATISFACTION, PREFERENCES AND PRIOR USAGE

Overview

This section contains topical data and related discussion on the reasons for child care usage, levels of parental satisfaction with current methods, preferences and factors in selecting arrangements, past usage experience and the frequencies of and reasons for child care arrangement changes.

Reasons for Using Child Care

Users of any of the principal methods of care were asked to select, from a list, the reasons why they use care (Table V-1). Having chosen one or more reasons, they were then asked to select the single most important reason (Table V-2).

In general, the distribution of reasons can be grouped into three conceptually different summary categories: work, school or job-training (items 1, 8 and 9); adult-oriented factors, psychological or social (items 2, 3, 4 and 10); and child-development-related factors (items 5, 6 and 7). Measured only by frequency of response (not adjusting for the amount of usage), a plurality (43.7%) give, as the most important reason, one of the several adult-oriented factors. This group, then, undoubtedly consists largely of "occasional babysitting" consumers (Table V-2).

TABLE V-1

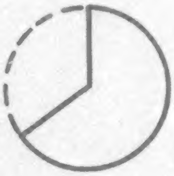
REASONS FOR USING CHILD CARE

Reasons	Projected Households*	Percent
1. So that I can work, or look for work	6,601	41.9
2. So that I can carry on regular community, charitable or volunteer activities	1,498	9.5
3. So that I can carry on occasional community, charitable or volunteer activities	2,302	14.6
4. Because I need to get away from children for a while sometimes	4,418	28.0
5. To help my child learn things he needs for school	2,194	13.9
6. To teach my child how to be independent	3,460	22.0
7. To teach my child how to get along with other children	3,631	23.0
8. So that I can go to school myself	1,496	9.5
9. So that I can take job training	407	2.6
10. So that I can go out (social, shopping, entertainment activities, etc.)	10,595	67.2
11. Other	1,172	7.4
12. None of these	159	1.0
TOTAL	15,760	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 23

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	1,043	36.4
2	806	28.1
3	467	16.3
4	252	8.8
5	175	6.1
6	77	2.7
7	25	0.9
8	17	0.6
9	4	0.1
10	3	0.1
Valid answers	2,869	100.0
Did not apply	1,740	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE V-2

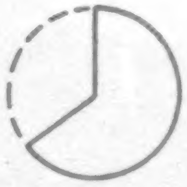
THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR USING CHILD CARE

Reasons	Projected Households*	Percent
1. So that I can work, or look for work	5,507	35.2
2. So that I can carry on regular community, charitable or volunteer activities	415	2.6
3. So that I can carry on occasional community, charitable or volunteer activities	367	2.3
4. Because I need to get away from children for awhile sometimes	909	5.8
5. To help my child learn things he needs for school	436	2.8
6. To teach my child how to be independent	465	3.0
7. To teach my child how to get along with other children	757	4.8
8. So that I can go to school myself	503	3.2
9. So that I can take job training	135	0.9
10. So that I can go out (social, shopping, entertainment activities, etc.)	5,168	33.0
11. Other (SPECIFY)	845	5.4
12. None of these	159	1.0
TOTAL	15,663	100.0

SOURCE: Question 24

Reported in thousands

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,850
Did not apply	1,740
Non-response	19
TOTAL	4,609

Of perhaps greater significance, nearly 40%, or about 6.3 million households, use child care as an adjunct to employment or education. Only about one in ten gives one of the child-oriented developmental reasons as a primary response. However, an important caveat must accompany this observation. The child-oriented factors (e.g., help child learn, be independent or get along with others) are likely to assume greater prominence among the parents of pre-school-age children.

Furthermore, the frequency of child-oriented responses rises dramatically as a proportion of total responses to the "all-reasons" question (Table V-1). This can probably be construed to mean that at least a quarter of the population of users perceive child care to be a positive influence, not merely a "necessary evil." The converse inference, that three-quarters see no developmental value, is patently invalid; this proportion, therefore, must be interpreted as extremely conservative.

Satisfaction

For each child using each of the nine principal care types applicable, respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction using the categories "very satisfied," "satisfied," "not completely satisfied" and "dissatisfied." Summary results, shown in Table V-3, portray a clear pattern of differences in satisfaction by method, but not an overwhelmingly strong one.*

Using a mean rating based on assigning of corresponding values to the ordinal categories (i.e., 1 for "very satisfied" through 4 for "dissatisfied"), the most favorable rating is attributed to arrangements in the child's own home

---

*Sample dispositions are provided for each method in the appendix to this section.

TABLE V-3

SUMMARY TABLE
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE**

Type of Care	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Completely Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total	
					Percent	Projected Children**
1. Own home by relative	81.8	14.6	3.1	0.5	100.0	11,279
2. Own home by non-relative	63.8	27.8	7.3	1.1	100.0	10,953
3. Other home by relative	78.2	18.0	2.5	1.4	100.0	13,468
4. Other home by non-relative	72.1	21.5	4.7	1.8	100.0	8,246
5. Nursery or pre-school	74.3	19.4	5.8	0.5	100.0	1,936
6. Day care center	74.5	17.0	5.6	2.9	100.0	951
7. Cooperative program	72.0	20.4	7.3	0.2	100.0	526
8. Before/after school program	71.5	23.1	1.3	4.0	100.0	1,603
9. Headstart	69.6	19.9	8.3	2.2	100.0	121

*Reported in thousands.

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in the respective types

**For frequencies, sample disposition and other information, see tables on the following pages.

by a relative (1.2) followed by "in other home by non-relative" (1.3) and nursery schools (1.3). The least favorable rating (1.5) was reported by users of arrangements in the childrens' own homes by non-relatives.

The observation that care in the child's own home by a relative is among the most satisfactory to parents is confirmed in part by a second questionnaire item in which users were asked if, given the hypothetical choice of using any type of child care (implicitly disregarding availability or cost), they would prefer some other type over their current main method. Just under a quarter (23.9%) indicated a propensity to change. When the distribution of answers is examined against the current main methods (Table V-4), users of arrangements in other homes, whether by a relative or non-relative, are the most likely to prefer some other method, at 32.2% and 26.8%, respectively. The method "in home by a non-relative" is a close third. Of all the home-based care types, "in home by a relative" is, once again, the most highly rated. On the whole, nursery schools and day care centers both appear to be generally satisfactory as measured by the tendency of users to prefer another method.

The questionnaire panel on preference over current main method led logically to the question of what type of care would be most preferred by those who would change. This question, represented by Table V-5, resulted in a rather dramatic bimodal pattern. There are two clear tendencies: (1) nearly 30% preferred some form of in-home care (confirming, perhaps, a residual dissatisfaction with other-home care) and (2) approximately 40% expressed a latent demand for formal, institutional care (i.e., nursery schools or centers). Both forms of other-home care were infrequently preferred, although the notion of availability in the case of relatives renders the respondent's perspective somewhat problematical. In any event, the current policy trend toward

TABLE V-4

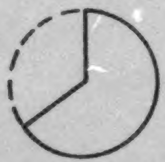
PREFERENCE OF USERS TOWARD CHANGING THEIR MAIN TYPE OF CARE

Type of Care	Prefer to Change		Prefer not to Change		Total	
	Projected HHs*	Percent	Projected HHs*	Percent	Projected HHs*	Percent
1. Own home by relative	641	18.8	2,776	81.2	3,417	100.0
2. Own home by non-relative	776	24.5	2,390	75.5	3,166	100.0
3. Other home by relative	1,109	26.9	3,019	73.1	4,128	100.0
4. Other home by non-relative	807	32.2	1,702	67.8	2,509	100.0
5. Nursery or pre-school	139	16.0	731	84.0	870	100.0
6. Day care center	107	19.5	443	80.5	550	100.0
7. Cooperative program	26	18.8	113	81.2	139	100.0
8. Before/after school program	51	16.7	256	83.3	307	100.0
9. Headstart	6	9.0	64	91.0	70	100.0
10. Own home by spouse	45	17.1	220	82.9	266	100.0
11. Older sibling	24	16.2	124	83.8	149	100.0
12. Stays by self	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
13. Self and younger sibling	0	0.0	16	100.0	16	100.0
14. Public or private school	0	0.0	10	100.0	10	100.0
15. Parent at work	0	0.0	5	100.0	5	100.0
ALL METHODS	3,738	23.9	11,874	76.4	15,612	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 15

BASE: Households that use child care



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,856
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	15
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE V-5

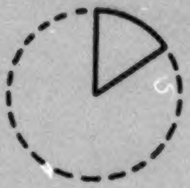
TYPE OF CARE PREFERRED OVER PRESENT MAIN TYPE

Type of Care	Projected Households*	Percent
1. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	496	13.5
2. In own home by non-relative	582	15.8
3. In other home by relative	214	5.8
4. In other home by non-relative	124	3.4
5. In nursery school or pre-school	778	21.0
6. In a daycare center	742	20.2
7. In a cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	259	7.0
8. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	197	5.4
9. Headstart	72	2.0
10. In own home by spouse	59	1.6
11. In own home by child's older brother or sister	27	0.7
12. Child stays by self	0	0.0
13. Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister	3	0.1
14. Public or private school - kindergarten and above	86	2.3
15. Cared for by parent at work	33	0.9
16. No child care used (child stays with me)	10	0.3
TOTAL	3,681	100.0

SOURCE: Question 16

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: Households using care that prefer another method of childcare



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	721
Did not apply	3,877
Non-response	11
TOTAL	4,609

increasing and strengthening family day care home care is apparently short on "product concept acceptance," in the parlance of advertising.

Selection Factors

Current users of in-home care, nursery schools or day care centers and family day care homes were asked to choose, in rank order of importance, seven factors in selecting their child care arrangement. Tables V-6, V-7 and V-8 present the results from these questions expressed as percentages of the eligible response. An additional column, labelled "weighted rank," was calculated by multiplying the value 7 by the proportion ranked first, 6 by the proportion ranked second and so forth, finally using unity as the multiplicand for the proportion of observations ranked seventh.

For in-home as well as family day care users, the "reliability" and "warmth" of the caregiver were deemed, in the aggregate, to be the most important factors followed closely by the child's level of satisfaction. Although "availability" is relatively prominent, the responses indicate a very strong pattern of child-orientation from a common sense as opposed to procedural viewpoint. Such issues as licensure, health examinations for staff, qualifications and convenience are not highly ranked. Yet it is only fair to point out that users of these two methods of care are more likely to be casual, occasional users than, say, day care center users.

The taxonomies for each principal type referenced are different, as are the patterns of usage. Yet it can be said that center and nursery school users are somewhat more likely to identify programmatic and procedural factors (e.g., "frequent information," "planned and supervised play") than are home-care users. The differences between methods are, however, neither imminently clear nor strong.

TABLE V-6

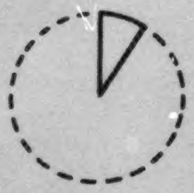
RANK-ORDERED FACTORS FOR SELECTING A DAY CARE CENTER OR NURSERY SCHOOL

Factor	Rank Order 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Weighted Rank
1. Constant supervision	5.9	5.1	0.8	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	101
2. Help in school-related topics	1.7	3.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.6	92
3. Available when I need it	5.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	67
4. Frequent information about my child	1.0	5.5	3.0	7.7	10.8	8.4	7.9	143
5. Things are clean and safe	4.7	8.0	12.2	7.3	6.1	6.7	6.7	210
6. Reasonable cost	3.4	2.3	2.8	3.7	1.4	4.8	8.0	88
7. Fed right things at right times	0.5	1.8	3.2	3.8	4.0	2.3	4.4	67
8. Warm and loving caregiver	16.2	6.9	5.6	2.4	3.5	2.9	4.1	213
9. Discipline given when needed	2.0	2.9	4.4	5.0	8.1	8.6	4.7	120
10. Naps at proper times	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.8	2.6	3.1	1.2	40
11. Experienced caregiver	6.8	7.9	3.1	3.1	4.5	4.7	2.7	136
12. Cares for more than one of mine	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	34
13. Personal attention for my child	1.9	4.8	10.0	3.5	3.5	2.7	1.6	124
14. Has my views on childrearing	0.7	0.7	4.2	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	39
15. Child likes this type of care	14.5	9.3	3.4	3.3	1.3	4.9	3.1	204
16. Child learns to behave well	3.3	6.8	4.7	3.0	7.4	5.1	4.6	136
17. Building and Equipment are suitable	2.6	3.3	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.1	6.2	109
18. Planned and supervised group play	2.7	6.3	7.2	11.4	8.2	6.1	7.5	187
19. Well trained staff	16.8	9.2	9.6	7.2	7.4	5.1	2.1	284
20. Location is convenient	2.7	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.5	80
21. All have periodic health exams	0.4	0.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	4.6	3.1	31
22. Transportation provided	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	4.1	30
23. Parent involvement in program	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.8	2.0	0.7	4.8	38
24. Special services are available	0.7	3.6	0.8	2.3	0.4	1.9	1.7	32
25. Others from similar background	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	10
26. Not too many children for staff	0.8	1.2	3.3	7.9	6.9	4.6	3.2	94
27. Parents can get basic education	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.9	0.7	16
28. Others are in right age range	1.0	0.8	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	4.5	48
29. Place or caregiver recommended	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.1	9
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS	2,230							

SOURCE: Question 46

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Households that use a day care center or nursery school



9%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	406
Did not apply	4,171
Non-response	32
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE V-7

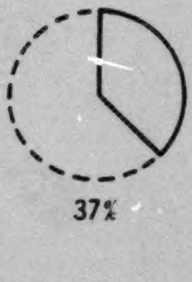
RANK-ORDERED FACTORS FOR SELECTING A CAREGIVER FOR IN-HOME CARE

Factor	Rank Order							Weighted Rank
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	
1. Constant supervision	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	3.5	2.8	1.6	131
2. Help in school-related topics	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.2	14
3. Available when I need it	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.7	5.9	5.4	108
4. Frequent information about my child	0.6	2.5	2.3	3.4	4.3	5.3	4.1	72
5. Things are clean and safe	3.9	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	4.6	170
6. Regular health exams for staff	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.6	26
7. Reasonable cost	3.2	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	3.4	11.4	83
8. Fed right things at right times	1.8	2.1	2.9	6.0	7.1	5.9	4.2	101
9. Warm and loving caregiver	14.5	11.3	10.5	8.0	6.4	3.5	3.7	284
10. Discipline given when needed	2.6	6.1	7.9	9.3	10.4	8.9	7.2	188
11. Naps at proper times	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	40
12. Experienced caregiver	7.1	7.4	7.0	5.2	5.6	4.2	3.2	178
13. Cares for more than one of mine	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.9	53
14. Personal attention for my child	1.3	2.4	3.7	4.9	3.5	3.2	2.1	81
15. Has my views on childrearing	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.7	53
16. Child likes this type of care	9.8	8.7	7.3	6.3	4.8	5.0	5.8	213
17. Child learns to behave well	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.4	36
18. Caregiver helps around house	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	17
19. Caregiver is a parent	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	15
20. Caregiver is a relative	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.6	3.3	58
21. I know caregiver well	5.9	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.1	3.3	134
22. Caregiver takes only my child	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.4	69
23. Is available for emergencies	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	84
24. Caregiver was recommended to me	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	21
25. Deals with child's special needs	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.2	47
26. Still can work when child's ill	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	21
27. Child is in own home and own bed	1.7	2.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	5.8	87
28. Child isn't taken elsewhere	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.2	4.8	3.4	67
29. Reliable and dependable caregiver	21.6	18.3	10.6	7.7	5.5	3.9	4.3	373
30. Too young for center or nursery	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	13
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS*	9,079							

SOURCE: Question 44

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: Households using child care in their own home by a relative (not spouse or child's sibling) or non-relative



37%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,494
Did not apply	3,043
Non-response	72
Total	4,609

TABLE V-8

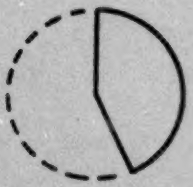
RANK-ORDERED FACTORS FOR SELECTING A FAMILY DAY CARE HOME

Factor	Rank Order							Weighted Rank
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	
1. Constant supervision	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.4	2.1	2.5	125
2. Help in school-related topics	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	22
3. Available when I need it	5.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	4.1	3.8	5.6	111
4. Frequent information about my child	1.5	2.3	2.5	4.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	81
5. Things are clean and safe	5.2	10.0	11.8	11.6	8.1	6.9	4.3	244
6. Regular health exams for staff	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.8	39
7. Reasonable cost	4.5	2.9	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.8	8.9	112
8. Fed right things at right times	3.1	3.8	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.5	4.7	130
9. Warm and loving caregiver	13.7	10.7	7.9	7.7	5.9	4.3	2.6	259
10. Discipline given when needed	2.0	6.0	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.3	6.1	179
11. Naps at proper times	0.6	1.9	1.5	1.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	47
12. Experienced caregiver	6.3	7.0	5.7	4.8	4.3	2.8	2.7	155
13. Cares for more than one of mine	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.9	46
14. Personal attention for my child	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.7	1.8	71
15. Has my views on childrearing	2.7	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	71
16. Child likes this type of care	11.0	7.8	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	206
17. Child learns to behave well	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.6	50
18. Planned and supervised group play	0.3	0.9	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	1.8	51
19. Licensed family daycare mother	4.5	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	58
20. Home and equipment are suitable	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.9	77
21. Not too many other children	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.4	3.5	41
22. Others are in right age range	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.6	36
23. Location is convenient	2.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	3.1	5.5	6.8	89
24. Caregiver was recommended to me	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	10
25. Is available for emergencies	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	18
26. Others from similar background	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	14
27. Parent involvement is frequent	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.4	28
28. Still can work when child's ill	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	23
29. Home-like atmosphere	3.3	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	109
30. Child too young	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	13
31. Reliable and dependable caregiver	17.4	12.8	7.6	6.5	3.8	3.3	3.3	284
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS*	9,974							

SOURCE: Question 45

*Reported in thousands

BASE: Households that use child care in the home of a relative or non-relative



41%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,802
Did not apply	2,683
Non-response	124
TOTAL	4,609

The logical inverse, that is, the least important factor in selection, was also included in the questionnaire (Table V-9), using an abridged response taxonomy. The results of this question, asked of all users, indicate that users tend to de-emphasize cost and convenience. Yet the welfare of children, like mom, apple pie and, allegorically, the flag, seldom comes last in our hearts.

Insight into the way in which consumers select a method of care is perhaps best gleaned from a questionnaire panel asking from a historical perspective, what arrangements current users actually did consider. First, users of the principal methods were asked if they considered any other method, and three-quarters reported that they had not (Table V-10). It is unclear, from a behavioral viewpoint, what constituted "consideration," but it is probable that for the 25.7% who had considered other methods, genuine decision-making had not been arbitrarily or circumstantially precluded.

Those who had considered other methods were then asked to name up to four methods considered and the respective "main reason" why they did not use each method. Cross-tabulated results of this question are presented on three successive pages (Table V-11) and include multiple responses.

While small cell sizes presage caution in drawing inferences from this table, several patterns are very clear. Foremost, nursery schools and day care centers were the most frequently chosen. Third in frequency was "own home by a non-relative," thus verifying very satisfactorily, the distribution of preferred methods (c.f., Table V-5, supra).

In all three instances, cost is an important barrier, constituting the modal cells for nursery schools and centers and a very strong second factor for in-home care by a non-relative.

TABLE V-9

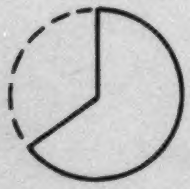
LEAST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SELECTING TYPE OF CARE

Factors	Projected Households*	Percent
Cost	4,948	31.6
Convenience of hours	1,449	9.3
Convenience of location	4,464	28.5
Provides child development activities and instruction	1,537	9.8
Agrees with my views on child-rearing	3,255	20.8
TOTAL	15,654	100.0

SOURCE: Question 42

Reported in thousands

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,847
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	24
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE V-10

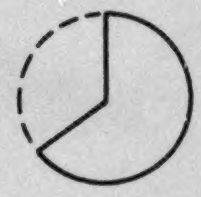
THE NUMBER OF USERS WHO CONSIDERED OTHER METHODS OF CHILD CARE BEFORE SELECTING THE TYPE CURRENTLY USED

	Projected Households*	Percent
Considered other types	4,038	25.7
Considered no other types	11,699	74.3
TOTAL	15,737	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 17

BASE: Households that use child care


65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,862
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	9
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE V-11

TYPES OF CARE PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED BEFORE SELECTING CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS BY REASON FOR NOT CHOOSING

	Type of Care															
Reason	Own Home By Rel		Own Home By Non-Rel		Other Home By Rel		Other Home By Non-Rel		Nursery/ Pre-school		Day Care Center		Cooperative Program		B/A School Program	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Too expensive	5	2.1	190	24.8	5	2.0	60	12.2	447	33.0	320	25.5	43	15.3	13	9.1
2. Did not like location	8	3.0	8	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	2.1	35	2.8	14	4.8	0	0.0
3. Transportation problems	35	13.3	19	2.5	51	18.7	31	6.4	75	5.7	24	1.9	10	3.7	3	2.0
4. Inconvenient hours	9	3.2	7	0.9	34	12.4	12	2.4	54	4.1	40	3.1	19	6.7	13	8.9
5. Child too young	3	1.1	14	1.8	3	1.2	6	1.1	188	19.3	115	9.1	0	0.0	15	9.9
6. Child not toilet trained	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	3.0	5	0.4	0	0.0	9	6.3
7. Waiting list	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	31	2.3	52	4.1	0	0.0	1	0.4
8. Child not accepted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.8	19	1.5	5	1.7	0	0.0
9. Too little discipline	12	4.4	26	3.5	1	0.4	23	4.8	2	0.2	50	4.0	0	0.0	4	2.8
10. Lack educational program	0	0.0	26	3.4	0	0.0	23	4.6	0	0.0	30	2.4	15	5.3	3	2.0
11. Lack of activities program	6	2.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.0	11	0.8	8	3.0	6	4.2
12. Lack of trained staff	0	0.0	14	1.8	0	0.0	5	1.0	19	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.9
13. Did not like provider	0	0.0	35	4.5	3	1.1	76	15.4	12	0.9	12	1.0	0	0.0	6	4.0
14. Did not like facilities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	4.6	46	3.5	38	3.0	3	0.9	0	0.0
15. No reliable provider	3	1.2	227	29.7	10	3.7	52	10.5	36	2.8	48	3.8	21	7.4	15	10.0
16. Child has special problem	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.3	21	1.6	11	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
17. I stopped working	4	1.7	30	3.9	2	0.6	30	6.1	56	4.2	62	5.0	0	0.0	13	8.9
18. I started working	3	1.2	2	0.2	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
19. Child too old	3	1.1	19	2.5	11	3.9	14	2.9	127	9.7	79	6.3	15	5.3	3	1.8
20. Program out of existence	0	0.0	10	1.2	0	0.0	7	1.3	14	1.0	42	3.3	38	13.6	0	0.0
21. I moved	5	1.8	7	0.9	13	4.6	5	1.1	0	0.0	36	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
22. Provider no longer available	84	31.5	37	4.8	58	21.4	44	9.0	8	0.6	6	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.6
23. Other	85	32.2	94	12.3	79	29.2	73	14.8	90	6.8	221	17.6	90	32.2	37	25.2
TOTAL	265	100.0	765	100.0	271	100.0	490	100.0	1,315	100.0	1,255	100.0	280	100.0	147	100.0

TABLE V-11 (continued)

Reason	Type of Care													
	Headstart		Own Home By Spouse		Own Home By Older Sibling		By Self		Cares For Younger Sibling		Public or Private School		By Parent At Work	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Too expensive	13	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	38.6	0	0.0
2. Did not like location	4	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3. Transportation problems	14	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	20.7	0	0.0
4. Inconvenient hours	12	7.2	10	13.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5. Child too young	15	8.5	2	3.2	14	32.1	8	40.3	6	32.4	13	14.4	0	0.0
6. Child not toilet trained	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7. Waiting list	10	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8. Child not accepted	6	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9. Too little discipline	0	0.0	15	20.2	11	25.1	0	0.0	9	48.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
10. Lack educational program	4	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11. Lack of activities program	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12. Lack of trained staff	4	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13. Did not like provider	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14. Did not like facilities	4	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	5	5.5	0	0.0
15. No reliable provider	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16. Child has special problem	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
17. I stopped working	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
18. I started working	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
19. Child too old	20	11.5	0	0.0	10	23.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	15.2	0	0.0
20. Program out of existence	6	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21. I moved	11	6.6	4	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
22. Provider no longer available	7	3.8	21	27.6	2	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23. Other	39	23.0	21	28.5	3	7.5	12	59.7	3	14.8	5	5.5	0	0.0
TOTAL	170	100.0	74	100.0	43	100.0	21	100.0	18	100.0	87	100.0	3	100.0

TABLE V-11 (continued)

TYPES OF CARE PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED BEFORE SELECTING CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS BY REASON FOR NOT CHOOSING

Question 18 - Types

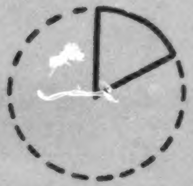
Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	620	76.4
2	147	18.1
3	31	3.8
4	14	1.7
Valid answers	812	100.0
Did not apply	3,796	
Non-response	1	
TOTAL	4,609	

Question 19 - Reasons

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	620	76.4
2	146	18.1
3	31	3.8
4	14	1.7
Valid answers	811	100.0
Did not apply	3,796	
Non-response	2	
TOTAL	4,609	

SOURCE: Questions 18 and 19

BASE: Households that previously considered at least one type



17%

From these data, it is difficult to avoid concluding, if prematurely, that (1) there exists a substantial demand suspense for nursery and center care, caused by cost and programmatic barriers (as opposed to availability per se) and (2) difficulties in obtaining "reliable in-home care, coupled with "high" cost, also result in demand suspense.*

Past Experience and Change

As a measure of stability, respondents using child care were asked how many times they had changed their main method during the past year (Table V-12). About one in ten had changed. Significantly, over half (53.8%) gave as their reason for changing (Table V-13) either some problem with the arrangement (e.g., transportation, inconvenience, discipline, program, facility or staff inadequacies or special problems as opposed to cost (10.5%) or such usual external reasons as the child's aging (6.5%), moving (8.1%) or change in the respondent's employment status (18.0%). The modal reason is availability (18.7%). Given that over 60% of those changing identified their old method as one of the "in-home" or "other home" care types (Table V-14), it is possible that some respondents misinterpreted the question to mean a change in provider instead of method.

Before one leaps to the conclusion that the distribution in Table V-13 represents reasons for discontinuing care types on the whole, it is useful to examine the usage history of the entire sample. All respondents were asked if they had used any types of care in the past which they are not using at present. Just under half reported having discontinued some method in the past (Table V-15).

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*It is interesting that when asked to choose from among possible funding options for child care, respondents most frequently chose "referral service" (cf , Table VII-14, p. VII-15).

TABLE V-12

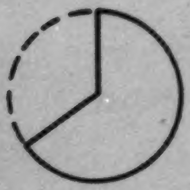
FREQUENCY OF CHANGING MAIN TYPE OF CARE WITHIN LAST YEAR

Number of Changes	Projected Households*	Percent
0	13,950	89.6
1	1,199	7.7
2	235	1.5
3	115	0.7
4	8	0.4
5	2	0.0
6	8	0.0
TOTAL	15,566	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 26

BASE: Households that use child care


65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,830
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	41
TOTAL	4,609

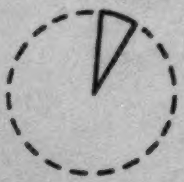
TABLE V-13

REASONS FOR CHANGING FROM MOST RECENT TYPE OF CARE

Reason	Projected Households*	Percent
1. Too expensive	166	10.5
2. Did not like location	15	0.9
3. Transportation problems	56	3.5
4. Inconvenient hours	99	6.3
5. Child too young	38	2.4
6. Child not toilet trained	8	0.5
7. Waiting list	11	0.7
8. Child not accepted	0	0
9. Too little discipline	139	8.8
10. Lack of educational program	59	3.7
11. Lack of activities program	33	2.1
12. Lack of trained staff	27	1.7
13. Did not like provider	154	9.7
14. Did not like facilities	68	4.3
15. No reliable provider	72	4.5
16. Child has special problem	39	2.5
17. I stopped working	211	13.4
18. I started working	72	4.6
19. Child too old	103	6.5
20. Program out of existence	36	2.2
21. I moved	128	8.1
22. Provider no longer available	295	18.7
23. Other	230	14.6
TOTAL	1,578	100.0

SOURCE: Question 28

BASE: Households that have changed their main method during the past year



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	% Valid Answers
1	246	84.5
2	27	9.3
3	8	2.7
4	6	2.1
5	2	0.7
6	0	0.0
7	2	0.7
Valid answers	291	100.0
Did not apply	4,313	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE V-14

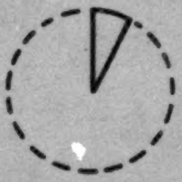
TYPE OF CARE FROM WHICH USERS MOST RECENTLY CHANGED

Type of Care	Projected Households*	Percent
1. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	110	6.9
2. In own home by non-relative	198	12.5
3. In other home by relative	199	12.6
4. In other home by non-relative	473	30.0
5. In nursery school or pre-school	267	16.9
6. In a daycare center	168	10.6
7. In a cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	4	0.3
8. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	11	0.7
9. Headstart	0	0.0
10. In own home by spouse	39	2.4
11. In own home by child's older brother or sister	23	1.4
12. Child stays by self	0	0.0
13. Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister	3	0.2
14. Public or private school - kindergarten and above	33	2.1
15. Cared for by parent at work	0	0.0
16. No child care used**	51	3.2
TOTAL	1,578	100.0

SOURCE: Question 27

BASE: Households that have changed their main method during the past year

**Reported in thousands*
***Interpreted as none used prior to present main method*


7%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	289
Did not apply	4,313
Non-response	7
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE V-15

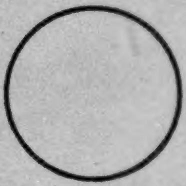
PREVIOUS USE OF CHILD CARE

Experience	Projected Households*	Percent
Have used other types	11,380	46.8
Have not used other types	12,919	53.2
TOTAL	24,299	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 20

BASE: All households with children under 14



100%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,585
Non-response	24
TOTAL	4,609

These respondents were asked to identify up to four previously applicable types together with the main reasons for stopping. This distribution, presented on the three successive pages as Table V-16, shows a more "normal" pattern of termination, with "child too old," "I stopped working," and "I moved" assuming greatest prominence among the reasons given. Yet, again notwithstanding the small cell sizes, there is ample evidence to infer that a great deal of flux and discontinuance is caused by (1) dissatisfaction with providers or their programs, (2) difficulties in making and maintaining arrangements and (3) cost.

TABLE V-16

TYPES OF CARE PREVIOUSLY USED BY REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

Reason	Type of Care															
	Own Home By Rel		Own Home By Non-Rel		Other Home By Rel		Other Home By Non-Rel		Nursery/ Pre-school		Day Care Center		Cooperative Program		B/A School Program	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Too expensive	38	1.7	176	6.5	1	0.0	74	3.1	169	4.9	89	6.8	2	0.5	19	6.7
2. Did not like location	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.6	3	0.1	3	0.1	12	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
3. Transportation problems	111	5.1	33	1.2	112	5.0	58	2.4	53	1.6	20	1.5	1	0.2	9	3.4
4. Inconvenient hours	17	0.8	32	1.2	62	2.8	39	1.6	22	0.7	12	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
5. Child too young	13	0.6	10	0.4	15	0.7	12	0.5	56	1.6	5	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
6. Child not toilet trained	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7. Waiting list	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	3	0.7	0	0.0
8. Child not accepted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1	11	0.8	5	1.4	0	0.0
9. Too little discipline	33	1.5	66	2.4	7	0.3	52	2.2	31	0.9	57	4.4	11	3.1	11	4.0
10. Lack of educational program	24	0.1	10	0.4	11	0.5	26	1.1	14	0.4	15	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
11. Lack of activities program	6	0.3	21	0.8	2	0.1	7	0.3	3	0.1	4	0.3	0	0.0	17	6.1
12. Lack of trained staff	0	0.0	11	0.4	0	0.0	9	0.4	23	0.7	18	1.4	7	1.9	0	0.0
13. Did not like provider	9	0.4	114	4.2	7	0.3	129	5.4	50	1.5	43	3.3	4	1.2	0	0.0
14. Did not like facilities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.5	80	2.3	53	4.1	13	3.7	19	7.0
15. No reliable provider	14	0.6	143	5.3	18	0.8	41	1.7	11	0.3	8	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
15. Child has special problem	0	0.0	1	0.0	13	0.6	26	1.1	10	0.3	20	1.5	6	1.7	6	2.1
17. I stopped working	188	8.6	280	10.3	230	10.2	421	17.6	261	7.6	293	22.4	2	0.6	10	3.5
18. I started working	0	0.0	18	0.7	6	0.3	19	0.8	17	0.5	0	0.0	11	3.3	0	0.0
19. Child too old	594	27.1	977	36.1	510	22.6	652	27.2	2,182	63.7	399	30.5	153	43.6	28	10.0
20. Program out of existence	26	1.2	57	2.1	53	2.4	39	1.6	66	1.9	24	1.9	38	10.9	70	25.4
21. I moved	252	11.0	135	5.0	360	16.0	187	7.8	140	4.1	130	9.9	57	16.4	22	8.1
22. Provider no longer available	531	24.2	162	6.0	363	16.1	221	9.2	57	1.7	19	1.5	22	6.4	25	9.1
23. Other	369	16.8	451	17.0	473	20.9	371	15.5	174	5.1	74	5.6	15	4.4	40	14.6
TOTAL	2,193	100.0	2,707	100.0	2,256	100.0	2,400	100.0	3,428	100.0	1,309	100.0	350	100.0	275	100.0

TABLE V-16 (continued)

Reason	TYPE OF CARE													
	Headstart		Own Home By Spouse		Own Home By Older Sibling		By Self		Cares For Younger Sibling		Public or Private School		By Parent At Work	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Too expensive	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	3.9	0	0.0
2. Did not like location	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
3. Transportation problems	6	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4. Inconvenient hours	0	0.0	40	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5. Child too young	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	28.4	0	0.0	5	1.0	9	9.7
6. Child not toilet trained	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7. Waiting list	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8. Child not accepted	9	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9. Too little discipline	0	0.0	20	3.4	2	0.5	11	21.3	6	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
10. Lack of educational program	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11. Lack of activities program	4	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12. Lack of trained staff	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13. Did not like provider	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14. Did not like facilities	6	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	2.1	0	0.0
15. No reliable provider	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16. Child has special problem	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
17. I stopped working	3	0.4	47	7.9	63	20.2	17	31.1	0	0.0	17	3.1	28	29.1
18. I started working	0	0.0	10	1.6	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
19. Child too old	541	80.5	114	19.2	100	32.0	6	11.5	23	72.2	422	76.4	22	23.5
20. Program out of existence	42	6.2	6	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.5	15	16.3
21. I moved	20	2.9	4	0.7	5	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	3.2	0	0.0
22. Provider no longer available	19	2.8	189	31.8	95	30.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	3.2	0	0.0
23. Other	20	3.0	164	27.7	46	14.6	4	7.7	3	8.3	30	5.5	20	21.3
TOTAL	672	100.0	594	100.0	313	100.0	53	100.0	32	100.0	552	100.0	95	100.0

TABLE V-16 (continued)

TYPES OF CARE PREVIOUSLY USED BY REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

Question 21 - Types

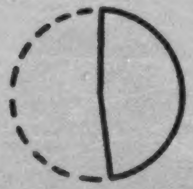
Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	1,385	65.6
2	485	23.0
3	151	7.1
4	91	4.3
Valid answers	2,112	100.0
Did not apply	2,497	
TOTAL	4,609	

Question 22 - Reasons

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	1,383	65.6
2	485	23.0
3	150	7.1
4	91	4.3
Valid answers	2,109	100.0
Did not apply	2,497	
Non-response	3	
TOTAL	4,609	

SOURCE: Questions 21 and 22

BASE: Households that previously used at least one type



SECTION V APPENDIX

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

TABLE V-17

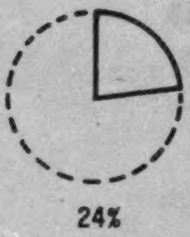
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: OWN HOME BY RELATIVE

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	9,226	81.8
Satisfied	1,645	14.6
Not completely satisfied	355	3.1
Dissatisfied	53	0.5
TOTAL	11,279	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,027
Did not apply	7,328
Non-response	42
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-18

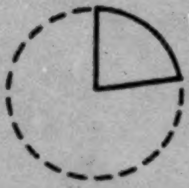
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: OWN HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	6,987	63.8
Satisfied	3,047	27.8
Not completely satisfied	794	7.3
Dissatisfied	125	1.1
TOTAL	10,953	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in own home by non-relative


23%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,635
Did not apply	7,735
Non-response	27
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-19

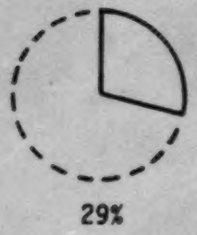
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: OTHER HOME BY RELATIVE

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	10,530	78.2
Satisfied	2,421	18.0
Not completely satisfied	335	2.5
Dissatisfied	183	1.4
TOTAL	13,468	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in other home by relative



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,514
Did not apply	6,830
Non-response	53
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-20

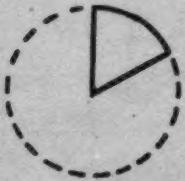
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: OTHER HOME BY NON-RELATIVE

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	5,942	72.1
Satisfied	1,770	21.5
Not completely satisfied	385	4.7
Dissatisfied	149	1.8
TOTAL	8,246	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care
in other home by non-relative



17%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,350
Did not apply	8,026
Non-response	21
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-21

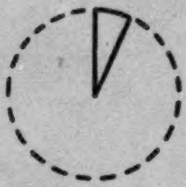
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: NURSERY OR PRE-SCHOOL

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	1,439	74.3
Satisfied	375	19.4
Not completely satisfied	113	5.8
Dissatisfied	10	0.5
TOTAL	1,936	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in nursery or pre-school



4%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	339
Did not apply	9,049
Non-response	9
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-22

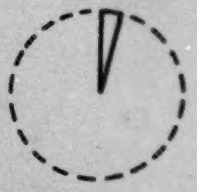
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: DAY CARE CENTER

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	708	74.5
Satisfied	162	17.0
Not completely satisfied	53	5.6
Dissatisfied	28	2.9
TOTAL	951	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care
in day care center



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	194
Did not apply	9,200
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-23

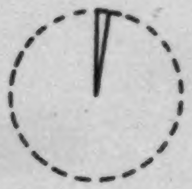
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	379	72.0
Satisfied	107	20.4
Not completely satisfied	39	7.3
Dissatisfied	1	0.2
TOTAL	526	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in cooperative program



1%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	86
Did not apply	9,308
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-24

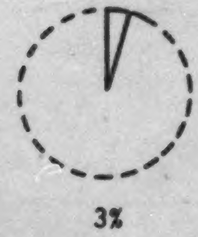
LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: BEFORE OR AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	1,147	71.5
Satisfied	371	23.1
Not completely satisfied	21	1.3
Dissatisfied	65	4.0
TOTAL	1,603	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in before or after school activities program



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	256
Did not apply	9,131
Non-response	10
TOTAL	9,357

TABLE V-25

LEVEL OF PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TYPE OF CARE: HEADSTART

Level of Satisfaction	Projected Children*	Percent
Very satisfied	84	69.6
Satisfied	24	19.9
Not completely satisfied	100	8.3
Dissatisfied	3	2.2
TOTAL	121	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 13

BASE: Children receiving care in Headstart

Less than 1%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	43
Did not apply	9,351
Non-response	3
TOTAL	9,397

TABLE V-26

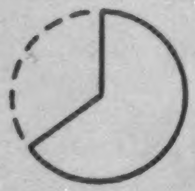
ATTITUDE OF USERS TOWARD CHANGING THEIR CURRENT METHOD OF CHILD CARE

User Attitude	Projected Households*	Percent
Prefer to change	3,679	23.8
Prefer not to change	11,764	76.2
TOTAL	15,443	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 15

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,856
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	15
Total	4,609

Section VI

COST AND TRANSPORTATION

SECTION VI

COST AND TRANSPORTATION

In this section costs, including in-kind compensation, are presented by type of care. Supplemental cross-tabulations are included in the appendix at the end of the section by marital/employment status, race/ethnicity and household poverty status. Cost thresholds and transportation-related variables are also reported since each has a direct role in determining resources allotted for care.

Costs

About one in ten users, most of whom receive services from relatives, Headstart or before and after school programs, report no compensation whatsoever for child care (Table VI-1). Over half of all users (55.2%), notably those using home-based care by non-relatives, nursery schools or day care centers, pay in cash. Approximately the same proportion receive some services in exchange for services or favors, with about one in five paying cash for one arrangement and "in-kind" for another. The relatively low proportion (43.7%) paying cash for care in the other home by non-relative category indicates that caution should be used in equating this method with the concept of "family day care home."

The distribution of total costs paid by method (Table VI-2) is analytically useful not only as an economic measure, but also as a supplementary partition between casual and formal users. Only approximately 3.8 million (23.7%) of the user households pay $15 per week or more, and nearly half (47%) report no cash expenditures for child care.

TABLE VI-1

PAYMENT FOR CHILD CARE IN DOLLARS OR EXCHANGE OF SERVICES/FAVORS

TYPE OF CARE	COMPENSATION						TOTAL		
	No Compensation		Compensation In Dollars		Exchange Of Services/Favors				
	Projected HH	Percent	Projected HH	Percent	Projected HH	Percent	Projected HH	Percent	Valid Answers
Own home by relative	1,310	22.7	932	16.1	3,538	61.2	5,780	100.0	1,017
Own home by non-relative	377	6.7	4,528	80.4	727	12.9	5,632	100.0	828
Other home by relative	1,729	22.4	952	12.4	5,024	65.2	7,705	100.0	1,420
Other home by non-relative	422	8.2	2,243	43.7	2,472	48.1	5,137	100.0	839
Nursery	279	15.8	1,421	80.3	69	3.9	1,769	100.0	300
Center	89	12.7	542	77.5	68	9.7	699	100.0	152
Cooperative	50	14.7	58	17.1	232	68.2	340	100.0	54
B/A school	622	57.7	305	28.3	151	14.0	1,078	100.0	172
Headstart	83	79.8	3	2.9	18	17.3	104	100.0	38
ALL TYPES**	1,675	10.6	8,717	55.2	8,609	54.5	15,790	100.0	2,553

SOURCE: Question 25

BASE: Households using the respective types of child care

*Reported in thousands

**Does not add to 100%, since a household could pay for one type and exchange services for another

65%

TABLE VI-2

WEEKLY EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF CARE
(Households reported in thousands including multiple methods)

Dollars Per Week	Own Home by Rel		Own Home by Non-Rel		Other Home by Rel		Other Home by Non-Rel		Nursery/ Pre-school		Day Care Center		Cooperative Program		B/A School Program		Headstart		ALL TYPES	
	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%	Projected HH	%
None	4,664	80.7	2,063	36.6	6,580	85.4	3,028	58.9	444	25.1	76	10.9	255	75.0	803	74.5	67	63.8	7,433	47.0
1-5	505	8.8	2,388	42.4	227	2.9	588	11.4	287	16.2	97	13.9	70	20.6	180	16.7	6	5.7	2,630	16.7
6-9	65	1.1	381	6.8	51	0.7	139	2.7	245	13.8	62	8.9	0	0.0	35	3.2	0	0.0	739	5.1
10-14	195	3.4	202	3.6	293	3.8	391	6.2	144	8.1	131	18.8	4	1.2	26	2.4	0	0.0	1,155	7.3
15-19	99	1.7	185	3.3	229	3.0	247	4.8	86	4.9	87	12.5	0	0.0	3	0.3	28	26.7	826	5.2
20-24	74	1.2	110	2.0	117	1.5	264	5.1	169	9.6	96	13.8	1	0.3	7	0.6	0	0.0	905	5.7
25-29	92	1.6	91	1.6	105	1.4	236	4.6	276	15.6	132	18.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	856	5.4
30-34	46	0.8	33	0.6	42	0.5	148	2.9	46	2.6	27	3.9	10	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	402	2.5
35-39	25	0.4	31	0.6	26	0.3	49	1.0	18	1.0	40	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	192	1.2
40 & up	14	0.2	138	2.5	26	0.3	109	2.1	44	2.5	92	13.1	0	0.0	24	3.2	4	3.8	591	3.7
Total	5,780	100.0	5,632	100.0	7,706	100.0	5,137	100.0	1,769	100.0	698	100.0	340	100.0	1,078	100.0	105	100.0	15,789	100.0
Valid Answers	1,020		836		1,425		848		308		161		64		181		49		2,553	

SOURCE: Question 25

BASE: Households using the respective types of care

One of the future goals of this study is to compare current payments against the respondents' stated upper limit or budget threshold for care. A distribution of the "most [users reported] they would be able to spend altogether for all of [their] child care needs on a weekly basis" is given in Table VI-3. This variable is of limited analytic use in simple marginal form.

Transportation

Ignoring in-home users, about 90% of child care-related transportation is performed by a family member including respondents (Table VI-4). In most of the remaining cases, the child walks. Two-thirds of those who travel require less than 10 minutes travel time (Table VI-5), with about 5% traveling 30 minutes or more. In over 85% of the cases in which a family member is responsible for transportation, the traveling is considered to be "out of the way" (Table VI-6).

As we have seen in Section V, convenience and transportation problems were not particularly highly ranked as problems or barriers to care. The maximum travel time expressed as the maximum time respondents were willing to have children travel to a child care arrangement lends at least a partial clue. Viewed on the whole, the distribution of current travel times is substantially lower than the threshold limits given in Table VI-7. The two questions, however, are not parallel in concept as they do not measure the respondents' willingness or capability to perform the transportation.

TABLE VI-3

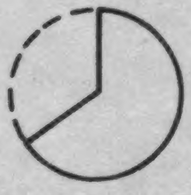
MAXIMUM WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR CHILD CARE

Amount	Projected Households*	Percent
None	1,713	11.1
$1 - $5 week	2,080	13.4
$6 - $9 week	1,332	8.6
$10 - $14 week	2,142	13.8
$15 - $19 week	1,931	12.5
$20 - $24 week	2,149	13.9
$25 - $29 week	1,810	11.7
$30 - $34 week	758	4.9
$35 - $39 week	306	2.0
$40 - $44 week	351	2.3
$45 - $49 week	208	1.3
$50 - $54 week	375	2.4
$55 - $59 week	46	0.3
$60 - $69 week	101	0.7
$70 - $79 week	65	0.4
$80 or more/week	129	0.8
TOTAL	15,495	100.0

SOURCE: Question 38

Reported in thousands

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,829
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	42
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE VI-4

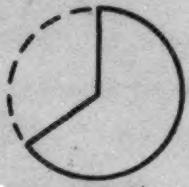
METHODS USED FOR GETTING CHILDREN TO AND FROM CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

Method	Projected Households*	Percent
1. Not applicable (in respondent's own home home only)	5,100	32.4
2. Respondent takes them	8,143	51.7
3. A family member takes them	1,491	9.5
4. A friend takes them	155	1.0
5. Car pool	123	0.8
6. A child service takes them	167	1.1
7. Child(ren) walk(s)	1,772	11.2
8. Child(ren) use(s) public transportation	122	0.8
9. Other	119	0.8
TOTAL	15,753	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 35

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	2,658	92.7
2	181	6.3
3	22	0.8
4	3	0.1
5	2	0.1
Valid answers	2,866	100.0
Did not apply	1,743	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE VI-5

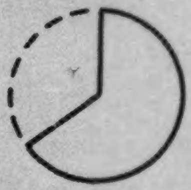
APPROXIMATE REQUIRED TRAVEL TIME TO MAIN TYPE OF CARE

Amount of Time	Projected Households*	Percent
1. Not applicable (in respondent's own home only)	5,561	35.3
2. Less than 10 minutes away	6,875	43.6
3. 10 - 19 minutes away.	2,080	13.2
4. 20 - 29 minutes away	695	4.4
5. 30 - 39 minutes away	307	1.9
6. 40 minutes or more away	238	1.5
TOTAL	15,756	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

SOURCE: Question 34

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,867
Did not apply	1,738
No response	4
Total	4,609

TABLE VI-6

ATTITUDE TOWARD WHETHER CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT IS OUT OF THE WAY

Attitude	Projected Households*	Percent
Out of the way	1,265	14.5
Not out of the way	7,473	85.5
TOTAL	8,738	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 36

BASE: Households in which respondent or other family member takes the children to child care arrangements

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	1,642
Did not apply	2,940
Non-response	27
TOTAL	4,609

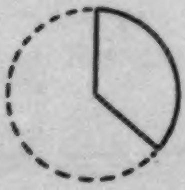


TABLE VI-7

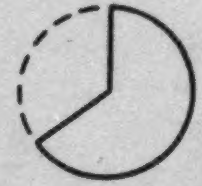
MAXIMUM TIME WILLING TO HAVE CHILDREN TRAVEL TO CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT

Amount of Time	Projected Households	Percent
Less than 10 minutes	2,804	17.9
10-19 minutes	7,601	48.5
20-29 minutes	2,954	18.9
30-39 minutes	1,462	9.3
40 minutes or more	429	2.7
No time	412	2.6
TOTAL	15,662	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 37

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	2,851
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	20
TOTAL	4,609

SECTION VI APPENDIX

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

TABLE VI-8

TOTAL CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES IN DOLLARS PER WEEK BY POVERTY STATUS

COST	INCOME						TOTAL	
	Below Poverty		Poverty to 200% Poverty		Over 200% Poverty			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
None								
Number	2,233	69.6%	3,433	65.0%	8,664	66.1%	14,331	66.3%
Percent	15.6%		24.0%		60.5%		100.0%	
$1 - 5								
Number	288	9.0%	524	9.9%	1,501	11.5%	2,314	10.7%
Percent	12.5%		22.6%		64.9%		100.0%	
$6 - 9								
Number	86	2.7%	170	3.2%	434	3.3%	691	3.2%
Percent	12.6%		24.6%		62.8%		100.0%	
$10 - 14								
Number	115	3.6%	271	5.1%	632	4.8%	1,019	4.7%
Percent	11.3%		26.7%		62.0%		100.0%	
$15 - 19								
Number	81	2.5%	207	3.9%	416	3.2%	705	3.3%
Percent	11.6%		29.4%		59.0%		100.0%	
$20 - 24								
Number	87	2.7%	235	4.4%	439	3.4%	761	3.5%
Percent	11.5%		30.9%		57.7%		100.0%	
$25 - 29								
Number	115	3.6%	182	3.5%	428	3.3%	727	3.4%
Percent	16.0%		25.1%		58.9%		100.0%	
$30 - 34								
Number	48	1.5%	77	1.5%	224	1.7%	350	1.6%
Percent	13.8%		22.1%		64.0%		100.0%	
$35 - 39								
Number	42	1.3%	53	1.0%	72	0.6%	168	0.8%
Percent	25.3%		31.9%		42.8%		100.0%	
$40 and up								
Number	109	3.4%	129	2.4%	293	2.2%	532	2.5%
Percent	20.6%		24.3%		55.1%		100.0%	
TOTAL								
Number	3,210	100.0%	5,285	100.0%	13,106	100.0%	21,601	100.0%
Percent	14.9%		24.5%		60.7%		100.0%	

TABLE VI-9

TOTAL CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES IN DOLLARS PER WEEK BY MARITAL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

COST	MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS								TOTAL	
	MARRIED				NOT MARRIED					
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
None										
Number	4,444	64.4%	8,517	65.4%	1,385	68.6%	1,602	69.2%	15,949	65.7%
Percent	27.9%		53.4%		8.7%		10.0%		100.0%	
$1 - 5										
Number	899	13.0%	1,311	10.1%	216	10.7%	201	8.7%	2,628	10.8%
Percent	34.2%		49.9%		8.2%		7.7%		100.0%	
$6 - 9										
Number	194	2.8%	496	3.8%	72	3.6%	33	1.5%	797	3.3%
Percent	24.4%		62.3%		9.0%		4.2%		100.0%	
$10 - 14										
Number	276	4.0%	683	5.3%	81	4.0%	102	4.4%	1,149	4.7%
Percent	24.1%		60.0%		7.1%		8.9%		100.0%	
$15 - 19										
Number	255	3.7%	403	3.1%	76	3.8%	75	3.3%	811	3.3%
Percent	31.5%		49.7%		9.4%		9.3%		100.0%	
$20 - 24										
Number	341	4.9%	402	3.1%	87	4.3%	74	3.2%	904	3.7%
Percent	37.7%		44.5%		9.6%		8.2%		100.0%	
$25 - 29										
Number	209	3.0%	482	3.7%	21	1.0%	130	5.6%	843	3.5%
Percent	24.9%		57.2%		2.5%		15.4%		100.0%	
$30 - 34										
Number	101	1.5%	227	1.7%	40	2.0%	33	1.5%	401	1.7%
Percent	25.1%		56.6%		10.0%		8.4%		100.0%	
$35 - 39										
Number	46	0.7%	115	0.9%	12	0.6%	17	0.8%	192	0.8%
Percent	24.3%		59.9%		6.5%		9.3%		100.0%	
$40 and up										
Number	130	1.9%	384	3.0%	29	1.4%	45	2.0%	590	2.4%
Percent	22.2%		65.2%		4.9%		7.7%		100.0%	
TOTAL										
Number	6,899	100.0%	13,029	100.0%	2,020	100.0%	2,316	100.0%	24,264	100.0%
Percent	28.4%		53.7%		8.3%		9.5%		100.0%	

TABLE VI-10

TOTAL CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES IN DOLLARS PER WEEK BY RACE/ETHNICITY

COST	RACE/ETHNICITY								TOTAL	
	White		Black		Spanish		Other			
	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base	Projected Households	Percent of Base
None										
Number	11,862	64.8%	2,417	69.0%	905	68.8%	828	66.6%	16,013	65.7%
Percent	74.1%		15.1%		5.7%		5.2%		100.0%	
$1 - 5										
Number	2,148	11.7%	297	8.5%	92	7.0%	90	7.3%	2,629	10.8%
Percent	81.7%		11.3%		3.5%		3.5%		100.0%	
$6 - 9										
Number	657	3.6%	87	2.5%	32	2.5%	21	1.7%	799	3.3%
Percent	82.3%		10.9%		4.1%		2.7%		100.0%	
$10 - 14										
Number	917	5.0%	159	4.5%	50	3.8%	28	2.3%	1,155	4.7%
Percent	79.4%		13.8%		4.3%		2.4%		100.0%	
$15 - 19										
Number	597	3.3%	156	4.5%	49	3.8%	21	1.7%	825	3.4%
Percent	72.4%		19.0%		6.0%		2.6%		100.0%	
$20 - 24										
Number	660	3.6%	126	3.6%	46	3.5%	71	5.7%	904	3.7%
Percent	73.0%		14.0%		5.1%		7.9%		100.0%	
$25 - 29										
Number	607	3.3%	88	2.5%	61	4.7%	99	8.0%	856	3.5%
Percent	70.9%		10.3%		7.2%		11.6%		100.0%	
$30 - 34										
Number	318	1.7%	60	1.7%	20	1.5%	3	0.3%	401	1.6%
Percent	79.2%		15.0%		5.0%		0.9%		100.0%	
$35 - 39										
Number	145	0.8%	37	1.1%	7	0.5%	2	0.2%	192	0.8%
Percent	75.7%		19.5%		3.7%		1.1%		100.0%	
$40 and up										
Number	386	2.1%	75	2.1%	51	3.9%	77	6.2%	590	2.4%
Percent	65.5%		12.7%		8.7%		13.1%		100.0%	
TOTAL										
Number	18,302	100.0%	3,505	100.0%	1,316	100.0%	1,244	100.0%	24,367	100.0%
Percent	75.1%		14.4%		5.4%		5.1%		100.0%	

Section VII

OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES

SECTION VII

OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES

Phase III of this study will consists of a rigorous examination of consumer opinions and attitudes. The principal goal of this stage of analysis will be the development of consumer typologies based upon attitudinal patterns as well as manifest usage and independent demographic variables.

Consequently, a series of attitude scales were included in the instrument as were several opinion questions of possible policy-related value. Simple tabulations of these variables, therefore, are included in this section only as a matter of interest, exclusive of comment, explanation or analysis.

TABLE VII-1

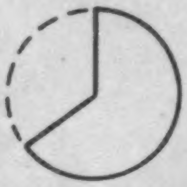
USER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD STANDARDS FOR CHILD CARE

Standards for Child Care	Someone Else's Home (Q.29)		Center and Nursery School (Q.30)	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households	Percent
1. Fire and building safety	10,610	67.4	14,754	93.8
2. Cleanliness and sanitation of facilities	12,356	78.5	14,795	94.1
3. Number of children per responsible adult	9,784	62.2	13,494	85.8
4. Training and qualification of staff	6,946	44.1	13,908	88.5
5. Food and nutrition	9,969	63.3	13,788	87.7
6. Program content and activities	5,736	36.4	12,694	80.7
7. Space per child, and physical surroundings and equipment	7,354	46.7	12,776	81.3
8. Counseling and referral services for family and child problems	4,023	25.6	10,864	69.1
9. Health condition of staff and children	9,319	59.2	13,975	88.9
10. No standards should be set	2,091	13.3	119	0.8
TOTAL	15,739	100.0	15,721	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Questions 29 and 30

BASE: Households that use child care



	Unweighted Sample Disposition		
	# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
Q.29	1	473	16.5
	2	218	7.6
	3	356	12.4
	4	347	12.1
	5	271	9.5
	6	236	8.2
	7	182	6.4
	8	209	7.3
	9	573	20.0
	Did not apply	1,744	
	Total	4,609	
Q.30	1	65	2.3
	2	60	2.1
	3	112	3.9
	4	142	5.0
	5	146	5.1
	6	170	5.9
	7	182	6.4
	8	303	10.6
	9	1,679	58.7
	Did not apply	1,750	
	Total	4,609	

TABLE VII-2

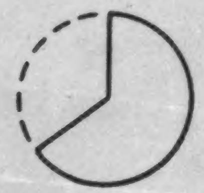
USER'S ATTITUDE ON THE NEED TO SET QUALIFICATIONS FOR CAREGIVERS WHO PROVIDE CARE IN CHILDREN'S OWN HOMES

Attitude	Projected Households*	Percent
Qualifications should be set	7,046	45.0
Qualifications should not be set	7,750	49.5
Don't know	858	5.5
TOTAL	15,653	100.0

*Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 31

BASE: Households that use child care



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Recognized value	2,851
Did not apply	1,738
Non-response	20
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE VII-3

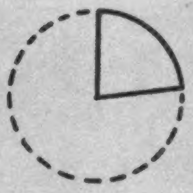
ADULT/CHILD RATIOS FOR CHILDREN 0-2

Number of Children Per Adult	Family Day Care Homes (Q. 32)		Day Care Centers and Nursery Schools	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
1	459	7.8	236	4.1
2 - 3	2,748	47.4	1,413	24.4
4 - 5	1,833	31.6	2,092	36.2
6 - 7	449	7.7	709	12.3
8 - 9	193	3.3	456	7.9
10 - 11	76	1.3	491	8.5
12 - 13	5	0.1	152	2.6
14 - 15	9	0.2	94	1.6
16 - 17	0	0.0	3	0.0
18 - 19	22	0.4	46	0.8
20 - 21	3	0.1	41	0.7
22 or more	11	0.2	53	0.9
TOTAL	5,800	100.0	5,784	100.0
	Mean = 3.8		Mean = 5.9	

Reported in Thousands

SOURCE: Question 32 & 33

BASE: Households that use child care and have at least one child 0-2



24%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
	Q.32	Q.33
Valid answers	1,045	1,041
Did not apply	3,553	3,553
Non-response	11	15
TOTAL	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-4

ADULT/CHILD RATIOS FOR CHILDREN 3-5

Number of Children Per Adult	Family Day Care Homes (Q. 32)		Day Care Centers and Nursery Schools	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
1	137	1.9	17	0.2
2 - 3	1,508	21.2	325	4.6
4 - 5	3,142	44.2	1,754	24.7
6 - 7	1,064	15.0	1,156	16.3
8 - 9	575	8.1	873	12.3
10 - 11	474	6.7	1,392	19.6
12 - 13	64	0.9	389	5.5
14 - 15	62	0.9	519	7.3
16 - 17	7	0.1	41	0.6
18 - 19	42	0.6	277	3.9
20 - 21	9	0.1	207	2.9
22 or more	22	0.3	154	2.2
TOTAL	7,105	100.0	7,105	100.0
	Mean = 5.4		Mean = 9.0	

Reported in Thousands

SOURCE: Questions 32 & 33

BASE: Households that use child care and have at least one child 3-5

29%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
	Q.32	Q.33
Valid answers	1,314	1,314
Did not apply	3,281	3,281
Non-response	14	14
TOTAL	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-5

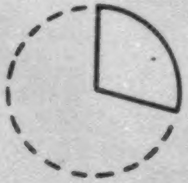
ADULT/CHILD RATIOS FOR CHILDREN 6-9

Number of Children Per Adult	Family Day Care Homes (Q. 32)		Day Care Centers and Nursery Schools	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
1	18	0.2	4	0.1
2 - 3	937	13.2	147	2.1
4 - 5	2,621	36.9	1,142	16.0
6 - 7	1,497	21.1	1,000	14.0
8 - 9	896	12.6	922	12.9
10 - 11	629	8.9	1,443	20.3
12 - 13	136	1.9	426	6.0
14 - 15	187	2.6	782	11.0
16 - 17	5	0.1	93	1.3
18 - 19	78	1.1	349	4.9
20 - 21	21	0.3	403	5.7
22 or more	78	1.1	409	5.7
TOTAL	7,103	100.0	7,121	100.0
	Mean = 6.5		Mean = 10.8	

**Reported in Thousands*

SOURCE: Questions 32 & 33

BASE: Households that use child care and have at least one child 6-9



29%

Unweighted Sample Disposition		
	Q.32	Q.33
Valid answers	1,301	1,306
Did not apply	3,289	3,289
Non-response	19	14
TOTAL	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-6

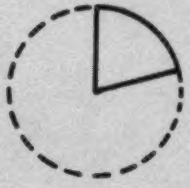
ADULT/CHILD RATIOS FOR CHILDREN 10-13

Number of Children Per Adult	Family Day Care Homes (Q. 32)		Day Care Centers and Nursery Schools	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
1	34	0.7	0	0.0
2 - 3	533	10.4	65	1.3
4 - 5	1,425	27.9	587	11.4
6 - 7	981	19.2	515	12.0
8 - 9	567	11.1	484	9.4
10 - 11	863	16.9	1,088	21.2
12 - 13	213	4.2	408	7.9
14 - 15	268	5.2	541	10.5
16 - 17	4	0.1	97	1.9
18 - 19	88	1.7	315	6.5
20 - 21	52	1.0	438	8.5
22 or more	83	1.6	503	9.8
TOTAL	5,112	100.0	5,140	100.0
	Mean = 7.7		Mean = 12.3	

Reported in Thousands

SOURCE: Question 32 & 33

BASE: Households that use child care and have at least one child 10-13



21%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	Q.32	Q.33
Valid answers	959	963
Did not apply	3,632	3,632
Non-response	18	14
TOTAL	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-7

USER OPINIONS REGARDING SPECIAL SERVICES:
IMMUNIZATIONS AND MEDICAL CHECK-UPS

Response	Should be Available (Q. 39)		Willingness to Pay Extra** (Q. 40)		Presently Available (Q. 41)	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
Yes	10,165	64.5	8,124	80.0	976	6.2
No	5,353	33.9	1,598	15.8	13,541	86.0
Do Not Know	252	1.6	422	4.2	1,233	7.8
TOTAL	15,770	100.0	10,145	100.0	15,750	100.0

SOURCE: Questions 39, 40 & 41

BASE: Households that use child care.

*Reported in thousands
**Asked only of those indicating "Should be available"

Unweighted Sample Disposition	Q.39	Q.40	Q.41
Valid answers	2,870	1,975	2,866
Did not apply	1,738	2,632	1,738
Non-response	1	2	5
TOTAL	4,609	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-8

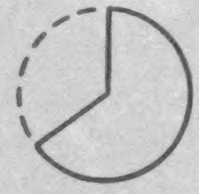
USER OPINIONS REGARDING SPECIAL SERVICES:

DENTAL CHECK-UPS

Response	Should be Available (Q. 39)		Willingness to Pay Extra** (Q. 40)		Presently Available (Q. 41)	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
Yes	9,026	57.3	7,120	79.0	758	4.8
No	6,372	40.5	1,518	16.9	13,640	86.9
Do Not Know	354	2.2	372	4.1	1,300	8.3
TOTAL	15,753	100.0	9,010	100.0	15,698	100.0

SOURCE: Questions 39, 40 & 41

BASE: Households that use child care.



Unweighted Sample Disposition	Q.39	Q.40	Q.41
Valid answers	2,868	1,800	2,858
Did not apply	1,738	2,806	1,738
Non-response	3	3	13
TOTAL	4,609	4,609	4,609

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*Reported in thousands

**Asked only of those indicating "Should be available"

TABLE VII-9

USER OPINIONS REGARDING SPECIAL SERVICES:
PLANNED NUTRITIONAL MEALS AND SNACKS

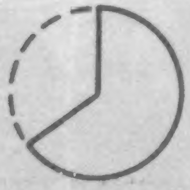
Response	Should be Available (Q. 39)		Willingness to Pay Extra** (Q. 40)		Presently Available (Q. 41)	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
Yes	15,160	96.2	10,527	69.5	6,988	44.5
No	519	3.3	4,166	27.5	7,957	50.5
Do Not Know	78	0.5	457	3.0	819	5.2
TOTAL	15,757	100.0	15,149	100.0	15,764	100.0

SOURCE: Questions 39, 40 & 41

BASE: Households that use child care.

*Reported in thousands

**Asked only of those indicating "Should be available"



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition			
	Q.39	Q.40	Q.41
Valid answers	2,868	2,760	2,869
Did not apply	1,738	1,847	1,738
Non-response	3	2	2
TOTAL	4,609	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-10

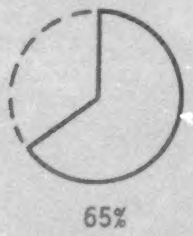
USER OPINIONS REGARDING SPECIAL SERVICES:
PLANNED EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Response	Should be Available (Q. 39)		Willingness to Pay Extra** (Q. 40)		Presently Available (Q. 41)	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
Yes	14,703	93.3	9,082	61.8	3,632	23.0
No	888	5.6	5,171	35.2	11,242	71.3
Do Not Know	164	1.0	450	3.1	892	5.7
TOTAL	15,756	100.0	14,703	100.0	15,767	100.0

SOURCE: Questions 39, 40 & 41

BASE: Households that use child care.

**Reported in thousands*
***Asked only of those indicating "Should be available"*



Unweighted Sample Disposition	Q.39	Q.40	Q.41
Valid answers	2,869	2,691	2,868
Did not apply	1,738	1,918	1,738
Non-response	2	0	3
TOTAL	4,609	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-11

USER OPINIONS REGARDING SPECIAL SERVICES: COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICES

Response	Should be Available (Q. 39)		Willingness to Pay Extra** (Q. 40)		Presently Available (Q. 41)	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
Yes	12,147	77.0	8,227	67.7	1,379	8.8
No	3,104	19.7	3,363	27.7	12,924	82.1
Do Not Know	514	3.3	558	4.6	1,430	9.1
TOTAL	15,765	100.0	12,147	100.0	15,733	100.0

SOURCE: Questions 39, 40 & 41

BASE: Households that use child care.

**Reported in thousands*
***Asked only of those indicating "Should be available"*

Unweighted Sample Disposition	Q.39	Q.40	Q.41
Valid answers	2,869	2,270	2,862
Did not apply	1,738	2,339	1,738
Non-response	2	0	9
TOTAL	4,609	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-12

USER OPINIONS REGARDING SPECIAL SERVICES:

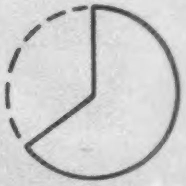
PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

Response	Should be Available (Q. 39)		Willingness to Pay Extra** (Q. 40)		Presently Available (Q. 41)	
	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent	Projected Households*	Percent
Yes	9,673	61.8	7,127	74.0	723	4.6
No	5,311	33.9	2,107	21.9	13,401	85.7
Do Not Know	672	4.3	396	4.1	1,515	9.7
TOTAL	15,657	100.0	9,630	100.0	15,639	100.0

SOURCE: Questions 39, 40 & 41

BASE: Households that use child care.

**Reported in thousands*
***Asked only of those indicating "Should be available"*



65%

Unweighted Sample Disposition	Q.39	Q.40	Q.41
Valid answers	2,846	1,837	2,845
Did not apply	1,738	2,763	1,738
Non-response	25	9	26
TOTAL	4,609	4,609	4,609

TABLE VII-13

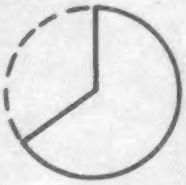
METHODS OF PARENT INVOLVEMENT

Method	Projected Households*	Percent
1. Talk regularly with person who cares for my child about his/her activities and development	13,418	86.9
2. Spend time in home, day care center, or nursery school with my child to see how things are done	9,284	60.1
3. Work as a volunteer member of staff in a day care center, nursery school or family day care home	4,760	30.8
4. Talk to parents whose children are in this arrangement	6,658	43.1
5. Help decide what kinds of activities and programs will be provided	6,873	44.5
6. Help decide on selection of staff for day care center, nursery school or home where there is more than one person who cares for my child	3,223	20.9
7. Learn more about effective ways of raising children	8,065	52.2
8. Receive counseling about child and family related problems	5,375	34.8
9. Help decide on how available funds should be spent, e.g., types of equipment purchased, field trips, staff salaries, etc.	4,609	29.9
10. Work as a paid staff member in a day care center, nursery school or family day care home	2,408	15.6
TOTAL	15,437	100.0

Reported in thousands

SOURCE: Question 43

BASE: Households that use child care



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondents	Percent
1	373	13.2
2	426	15.1
3	487	17.2
4	461	16.3
5	340	12.0
6	220	7.8
7	179	6.3
8	130	4.6
9	135	4.8
10	77	2.7
Valid answers	2,828	100.0
Did not apply	1,781	
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE VII-14

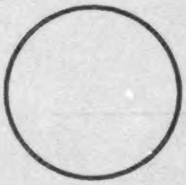
USE OF CHILD CARE FUNDS: ALL PROGRAM SUPPORT OPTIONS

Programs	Projected Households	Percent
1. A referral service where parents could get information about screened and qualified people and agencies to provide child care	15,124	62.1
2. Assistance to establish additional child care facilities	12,159	49.9
3. Summer programs	14,213	58.3
4. Before and after school programs	11,633	47.8
5. A monitoring system to check on caregivers and facilities	9,581	39.3
6. Training programs for caregivers	12,723	52.2
7. None of these	891	3.7
TOTAL	24,361	100.0

SOURCE: Question 58

*Reported in thousands

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition		
# Multiple Answers	Number of Respondent	Percent
1	613	13.3
2	907	19.7
3	1,707	37.1
4	604	13.9
5	291	6.3
6	445	9.7
TOTAL	4,609	

TABLE VII-15

USE OF CHILD CARE FUNDS: RANK ORDER OF TOP THREE OPTIONS

Programs	Rank Order			Weighted Rank
	1st	2nd	3rd	
1. A referral service where parents could get information about screened and qualified people and agencies to provide child care	31.6%	17.5%	16.6%	49
2. Assistance to establish additional child care facilities	17.4	15.0	15.9	33
3. Summer programs	15.6	18.4	19.9	35
4. Before and after school programs	9.3	17.1	16.5	26
5. Monitoring system to check on caregivers and facilities	9.7	14.4	13.1	24
6. Training programs for caregivers	16.3	17.4	17.9	34
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Projected Households	23,234	21,041**	16,062**	

SOURCE: Question 59

BASE: All households that support at least one program option

96%

*Reported in thousands

**Number of projected households decreases since not all respondents chose three options in Question 58

TABLE VII-16

USE OF CHILD CARE FUNDS: PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

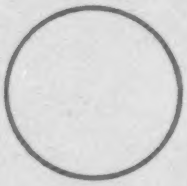
Payment Method	Projected Households*	Percent
Direct cash payments to working parents for child care	4,772	19.6
Direct cash payments to the person or agency providing the child care for the working parents	18,227	74.9
Neither**	1,326	5.5
TOTAL	24,326	100.0

*Reported in thousands

**This option was not read to the respondent

SOURCE: Question 60

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,595
Non-response	14
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE VII-17

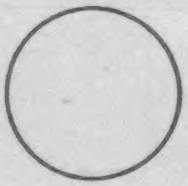
PREFERRED METHOD FOR SETTING CHILD CARE FEES

Preferred Method	Projected Households*	Percent
Child care should be free to all those who might need it regardless of income	2,147	8.8
The costs of child care should be adjusted according to parent's ability to pay (sliding scale)	19,978	82.1
Parents should pay for all costs of the child care they use	2,204	9.1
TOTAL	24,328	100.0

SOURCE: Question 61

**Reported in thousands*

BASE: All households with children under 14



Unweighted Sample Disposition	
Valid answers	4,597
Non-response	12
TOTAL	4,609

TABLE VII-18

ATTITUDE PANEL (PART II OF QUESTIONNAIRE)

AGREEMENT	DISAGREEMENT		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
84.8	5.5	1. It's important that the person or place taking care of children shares the parent's own sense of values.	36.0	48.8	8.2	5.0	0.5	1.4
52.5	27.7	2. I would prefer to have someone come into my home to take care of my children over any other type of arrangement.	24.5	28.0	18.1	24.1	3.6	1.5
40.4	53.9	3. Some of my children can stay by themselves for a while until I get home.	12.9	27.5	4.4	25.5	28.4	1.5
75.5	9.0	4. The person who cares for my child should have lots of experience looking after children.	32.2	43.3	14.1	8.5	0.5	1.3
17.7	62.9	5. If I had someone come into my home to stay with my children, I would worry about things disappearing.	4.4	13.3	17.7	50.6	12.3	1.7
45.5	42.0	6. I sometimes feel guilty when I have to leave my child with someone else.	12.0	33.5	10.8	35.1	6.9	1.7
85.2	4.6	7. Lists of qualified caregivers should be available in a kind of referral center.	29.5	55.7	8.3	4.0	0.6	1.9
22.7	43.9	8. There is too much stress placed on trying to teach a child things in most places where children are taken care of.	5.2	17.5	28.4	37.6	6.3	4.9
84.2	7.6	9. I wouldn't have sitters come into my home to take care of my children unless I knew them very well.	40.3	43.9	6.9	6.7	0.9	1.4
12.6	52.6	10. I don't like the kinds of children you find in places where groups of children are taken care of.	3.3	9.3	30.2	44.3	8.3	4.7

TABLE VII-18 (continued)

AGREEMENT	DISAGREEMENT		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
24.1	31.8	11. Daycare centers are not open at the hours parents need them.	6.3	17.8	34.3	28.3	3.5	9.8
37.7	36.1	12. Many people who take care of children are only in it for the money.	10.6	27.1	23.2	30.8	5.3	2.9
51.2	21.5	13. Taking children out of their home to someone else is good for children, since it makes them more independent.	9.3	41.9	25.1	18.6	2.9	2.1
26.4	56.5	14. Cash payments for child care should be available to working mothers, regardless of their income.	6.9	19.5	15.0	45.2	11.3	2.0
44.7	26.5	15. Children often pick up bad habits from those who care for them.	8.1	36.6	26.4	24.5	2.0	2.5
74.9	5.3	16. The people who have come into my home to take care of my children have always treated my home with respect.	28.3	46.6	15.4	4.4	0.9	4.3
68.1	17.3	17. Working mothers miss the best years of their children's lives.	34.3	33.8	12.8	14.6	2.7	1.8
26.5	37.9	18. Most sitters spend too much time lounging around instead of paying attention to the children.	8.1	18.4	31.0	34.1	3.8	4.6
30.7	52.5	19. I am the only one who can really provide for my child's needs.	13.2	17.5	14.9	46.4	6.1	1.8
13.5	64.0	20. The trouble with having a person come into my home to take care of my children is that they soon get to know too much about me.	3.2	10.3	19.7	55.5	8.5	2.8

TABLE VII-18 (continued)

AGREEMENT	DISAGREEMENT		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
77.9	8.2	21. The main advantage of daycare centers is that children learn how to get along with others.	21.7	56.2	11.5	7.3	0.9	2.4
25.1	30.0	22. I don't think that children get enough personal attention at daycare centers.	4.3	20.8	38.8	27.7	2.3	6.1
7.0	60.5	23. I have had to change my sitters often because they have been so undependable.	1.9	5.1	18.2	53.4	17.1	4.3
87.7	4.8	24. Emergency child care facilities should be available in every community.	37.7	50.0	5.7	4.0	0.8	1.8
19.7	42.5	25. My child would not get enough personal attention in a family daycare home.	3.6	16.1	32.9	39.4	3.1	5.0
25.3	47.4	26. When other people take care of my children they don't get enough discipline.	4.8	20.5	24.3	44.2	3.2	3.0
21.5	57.4	27. Mothers who work neglect their children as a result.	6.6	14.9	19.1	44.4	13.0	2.0
37.1	28.6	28. Daycare centers and nursery schools are mostly the same thing.	5.3	31.8	26.4	25.1	3.5	7.8
65.2	14.8	29. I am more concerned about my child's emotional development than his/her educational development when someone else is taking care of him/her.	18.8	46.4	17.6	13.4	1.4	2.4
18.0	62.6	30. A person who comes into my home to take care of my child(ren) should help around the house as well.	2.4	15.6	17.3	53.4	9.2	2.1

TABLE VII-18 (continued)

AGREEMENT	DISAGREEMENT		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
60.0	22.2	31. The person who cares for my child should have some kind of training in child care.	15.1	44.9	16.1	20.6	1.6	1.6
44.8	36.7	32. Relatives let children get away with too much.	12.2	32.6	16.8	33.5	3.2	1.7
13.5	63.6	33 I would never send my child to a daycare center.	4.1	9.4	20.0	52.2	11.4	3.0
58.7	24.4	34. I feel that all schools should provide supervised and organized after-school activities for their children.	18.4	40.3	15.3	21.5	2.9	1.7
81.5	10.3	35. Cash payments for child care to working mothers should be based upon their financial need.	25.2	56.3	6.7	8.0	2.3	1.7
23.7	55.9	36. I would rather pay someone to look after my children than leave them with relatives.	5.3	18.4	18.4	46.1	9.8	2.0
18.1	74.7	37. All the school-age child needs is someone who knows where he is after school, until the parent gets home.	4.1	14.0	5.6	53.7	21.0	1.6
21.7	29.9	38. Daycare centers often have too wide a range of ages to do a good job caring for all of their children.	4.0	17.7	40.4	26.9	3.0	7.9
70.4	8.5	39. Daycare centers should help children to learn to live with routines and schedules.	11.2	59.2	18.1	7.7	0.8	3.1
47.9	31.1	40. I feel that part-time child care is all right, but I would hesitate to use it full-time.	9.7	38.2	18.4	26.9	4.2	2.6

TABLE VII-18 (continued)

AGREEMENT	DISAGREEMENT		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
46.9	38.1	41. The main advantage of having relatives take care of my children is that it is less expensive than having anyone else take care of them.	13.2	33.7	12.9	33.1	5.0	2.0
62.9	23.7	42. My first choice for someone to take care of my children is a relative.	25.2	37.7	11.7	20.8	2.9	1.7
79.7	8.8	43. I think that every community should have supervised recreational programs for school-age children to attend after school.	30.8	48.9	9.6	8.1	0.7	1.7
19.7	66.3	44. I would worry about my child becoming closer to the person who takes care of him/her if he/she spent more time with them than I am able to.	4.0	15.7	11.9	54.7	11.9	1.9
14.5	67.0	45. I would prefer to have my child taken care of in someone else's home over any other type of arrangement.	2.7	11.8	16.6	56.4	10.6	1.8
29.9	49.4	46. I would worry about my child getting fed properly in places where groups of children are taken care of.	5.7	24.2	18.4	44.9	4.5	2.2
18.0	66.3	47. I have had lots of difficulty finding people to take care of my children.	5.2	12.8	13.1	54.9	11.4	2.6
25.2	56.6	48. I think that everyone who takes care of children should be licensed.	10.4	14.8	15.8	49.0	7.6	2.5
85.9	1.9	49. I am happy with the person or place who takes care of my child.	42.5	43.6	9.7	1.4	0.4	2.5
70.6	13.6	50. I don't think that there are enough places for school-age children to go after school.	29.6	41.0	13.5	12.0	1.6	2.4

TABLE VII-18 (continued)

AGREEMENT	DISAGREEMENT		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
37.0	35.7	51. Daycare centers should accept infants.	10.9	26.1	23.1	27.3	8.4	4.2
16.3	63.0	52. The government should not be involved in programs to take care of children.	6.2	10.1	18.0	47.9	15.1	2.8
29.1	53.5	53. I would worry about my child being treated badly while someone else is taking care of him/her.	6.4	22.7	15.6	47.5	6.0	1.8
47.7	30.2	54. People who take care of children are able to teach things to children which their own parents would not be able to teach them.	7.7	40.0	20.0	25.8	4.4	2.0
30.2	47.1	55. I would be willing to have my taxes raised in order to support child care activities.	4.0	26.2	20.1	30.6	16.5	2.6
40.1	36.3	56. It just doesn't pay to work if you have to pay someone to take care of your children.	12.7	27.4	21.3	32.7	3.6	2.3
62.6	24.7	57. A mother who works misses the experience of seeing her children grow up.	26.8	35.8	10.9	20.6	4.1	1.8

GPO 804-037